FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 235 *5 December 1984*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

- Foreign Ministers End Talks; Release Communique AA 1
  - Honecker Receives Ministers [ADN] AA 1
  - Chnoupek Remarks on Session [Prague] AA 2
  - More on Chnoupek Interview [CTK] AA 2
  - Communique on Meeting [ADN] AA 3
  - TASS Version of Communique [cross-reference] AA 7
- Defense Ministers Session To Conclude 5 December AA 7
  - Czinege Praises Committee [Budapest] AA 7
  - Debate, Social Activity [Warsaw] AA 8
- Axen, Ponomarev Address Peace, Socialism Meeting [ADN] AA 8

ALBANIA

- Alia Speaks at Meeting Commemorating Liberation [ZERI POPULLIT 28 Nov] B 1

BULGARIA

- Partizadat Publishes Volume of Chernenko's Works C 1
- 'Political Essence' of War Cannot Be Avoided [FILCHEV in NARODNA ARMIYA 30 Nov] C 2
- Zhivkov Cables SFRY Party, State Leaders C 5
  - Greetings to Sukrija [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov] C 5
  - Message to Djuranovic [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov] C 5
- Party Daily on SFRY Socialist Development [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov] C 6
- Albanian Anniversary Noted by Leaders, Press C 7
  - State Council Sends Telegram [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov] C 7
  - Achievements Recounted [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov] C 7
- Mladenov Returns From Warsaw Pact Session C 9
- Zhivkov Begins Talks With Soviet Economic Group C 9
- Protocol With FRG To Expand Trade Links C 9
- Balev, Stanishev Depart for CSSR Talks C 10
- Yordanov-Led Delegation Returns From USSR C 10
- Leaders Greet Laotians on 8th Anniversary [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Dec] C 10
- Council of Ministers Sends Message to PLO [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov] C 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Ponomarev, Bilak Discuss Disarmament, Dialogue D 1
- 12th Session of CPCZ CC Session Begins D 1

1985 Economic, Social Report D 1
Regional Leaders Report D 3
USSR's Talyzin Discussing Economics With Leaders D 4
Received by Jakes D 4
Received by Husak D 4
Husak Congratulates Ceausescu on Reelection D 4
[SCINTEIA 24 Nov]
Leaders Send Congratulations to Laos D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Dec]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hoefner Presents 1985 State Budget Plan E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1-2 Dec]
Defense Minister Issues Order of the Day E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1-2 Dec]
Krenz Speaks on Tasks of Workers Militias E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Dec]
Joint Statement Issued on Talks Between SED, PCE E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Dec]
Greek Government Delegation Visits Berlin E 7
Axen Welcomes Guests E 7
Honecker Meets Tsokhatzopoulos E 7
Joint Statement Issued E 8
PASOK Delegation Ends Visit E 9
Leaders Send Anniversary Greetings to Laos E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1-2 Dec]
1985 Trade Protocol With SFRY Reported [TANJUG] E 10

HUNGARY

Kadar Chairs MSZMP Central Committee Meeting F 1
MSZMP's Berecz Views Debate on Congress Guidelines F 1
Varkonyi Returns From Warsaw Pact Meeting F 3
Szuros Departs for Journal Conference in Prague F 3
Internal Trade Minister Meets Kuwaiti Leaders F 3
Innovation Fund Director Outlines Body's Role F 3
Price Control Official on Market Changes F 4
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 24 Nov]
Series on Economic Management Changes Continues F 7
Part VII. F 7
[Lakatos in MAGYAR HIRLAP 29 Nov]
Part VIII. F 9
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 1 Dec]

POLAND

Urban Comments on Domestic Issues, U.S. Relations G 1
U.S. 'Significant Steps' Needed G 2
Warsaw Views Purpose of Defense Ministers Meeting G 3
Leaders' Zabrze Speeches Mark Miners Day G 3
Jaruzelski Addresses Assembly G 3
Mining Minister on Production G 8
Jaruzelski Addresses OPZZ Trade Union Leaders G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Nov]
Jaruzelski, PRON Leaders on Domestic Situation G 11
Minister on Abolition of Rationing, Price Rises G 12
Margueritte Views Reaction to Popieluszko Autopsy G 12
[LE FIGARO 3 Dec]

PZPR's Michalek Hails 35th Anniversary of ZSL [TRYBUNA LUDU 26 Nov] G 13
Council 'Alarmed' Over Clergyman's 'Repression' G 14
Man Arrested; Equipment Seized in Poznan G 14
PZPR College Committee Discusses Intelligentsia G 15
Sejm's Gertych Visits Vietnam, Kampuchea [cross-reference] G 15

ROMANIA

Vice President Stefan Voitec Dies 4 December H 1
    Funeral Commission Named H 1
    Obituary Released H 1
Assassin of Jordanian Diplomat Identified H 3
AFP: Black September Claims Envoy Assassination H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Sukrija Chairs LCY CC Presidium Session I 1
Ribicic Reflects on LCY Plenum Quarrel [DANAS No 145, 27 Nov] I 1
Andric Comments on 13th LCY CC Conclusions [BORBA 24-25 Nov] I 2
Serbian Constitutional Commission Debates Unity I 4
Constitutional Change Demands Criticized I 5
    More on Criticisms I 7
Cartoon Comments on Political System Discussions [VJESNIK 28-29 Nov/1 Dec] I 8
Sukrija Congratulates Ceausescu on Reelection [SCINTEIA 28 Nov] I 8
USSR Warships in Dubrovnik on Friendly Visit I 8

FOREIGN MINISTERS END TALKS; RELEASE COMMUNIQUE

Honecker Receives Ministers

LD041803 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- Today at the official seat of the State Council Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received the foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states, who ended their official meeting in Berlin around midday.

During the friendly meeting, Erich Honecker praised the results of the meeting as an important contribution to the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states, and to the implementation of their constructive peace policy. The meeting reaffirmed that the allied socialist states are doing everything to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno, halt the arms race -- in particular in the nuclear sphere -- and achieve a return to detente. The results of the meeting at the same time underlined the firm will of the Warsaw Pact member-states never to permit the destruction of the peace-maintaining military-strategic balance.

Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's full support for the latest far-reaching Soviet proposals for improving the international situation. He stressed that the forthcoming talks between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States in Geneva at the beginning of January will offer the United States the opportunity to prove through deeds its readiness for genuine negotiations on the whole complex of questions of nuclear and space weapons.

Alongside the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR, assured Erich Honecker, will continue to make an active contribution toward implementing the peace policy of the socialist community of states and bringing about a change for the better in international relations. In accordance with the vital interests of all peoples, what matters now is to conduct a political dialogue with all realistic forces prepared to understand and create a worldwide coalition of reason against the misanthropic policy of arms escalation and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

Erich Honecker said that banning the danger of a nuclear inferno and smoothing the path of mankind to a peaceful future was a matter worth struggling for. This also puts in their place those who call into question the existing borders between the European states, their sociopolitical order, and other political-territorial realities that emerged after World War II. The postwar frontiers of Europe are inviolable. A revival of activity by the revanchist forces in the FRG and encouragement of revanchism, wherever it occurs, will, as is being demonstrated today, have a negative effect on the political climate in Europe and on understanding among the peoples.

Taking as his starting point the ninth SED Central Committee meeting, Erich Honecker informed the foreign ministers of the GDR citizens' new initiatives in preparing for the 11th SED Congress. The great popular debate which is starting again underlines the firm alliance between the party and the people. An important milestone on the path to the 11th SED Congress will be the 40th anniversary of the victory of the glorious Soviet Army over Hitler-fascism and the liberation of the German people from the Nazi barbarism. The GDR working people will pay tribute to this world historical act of liberation with new deeds for the strengthening of socialism on German soil.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council asked the foreign ministers to convey his most cordial greetings to the representatives of the fraternal parties and states.

On behalf of the participants in the talk Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski thanked Erich Honecker for the friendly meeting.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by the foreign ministers from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov; the Hungarian People's Republic, Peter Varkonyi; the GDR, Oskar Fischer; the Polish People's Republic, Stefan Olszowski; Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei; the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers: from the CSSR, Bohuslav Chnoupek; as well as Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council; and Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Chnoupek Remarks on Session

LD041533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] GDR -- Bohuslav Chonoupek, minister of foreign affairs and head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee granted an interview to reporters of CTK and RUDE PRAVO in Berlin after the talks.

He said the session analyzed the present stage of development of the international situation. He condemned the attempts of imperialist circles to disturb the existing balance of forces, to achieve unilateral military supremacy by increasing the arms race, by increasing military strength -- above all, of nuclear weapons -- and by working out military doctrines that envisage being the first to use nuclear weapons. It is becoming more and more apparent, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued, that the European states simply cannot afford these fast rates and the extent of the arms race. The entire development of the situation univocally confirms that the present aggressive course of the United States is in profound contradiction with the vital interests of the European people; it is a kind of a foreign body, a parasite in the community of sovereign states of Europe.

Bohuslav Chnoupek further noted that the participants in the session highly praised the proposal of the USSR to the United States Government to open new talks on the entire complex of questions of nuclear and space weapons. He stressed that this proposal points out a realistic way out of the vicious circle in which the talks found themselves owing to the unrealistic course of the U.S. Government.

More on Chnoupek Interview

LD042318 Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin Dec 4 (CTK correspondent) -- A two-day session of the Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers described the present international situation as [word indistinct] tense, sharpened and complicated. It denounced the attempts of the imperialist circles to violate the present balance of forces and to reach one-sided military superiority, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has said in an interview for CTK and RUDE PRAVO.

In this connection, Minister Chnoupek pointed to the extremely dangerous efforts to extend the arms race to a new sphere, outer space.

This policy met with resolute opposition especially by the Soviet Union and other socialist states which not only declared but proved by actions that they will not allow anybody achieve strategic superiority.

Also many people in the West express their disapproval of this policy as well as realistically-thinking circles which are more and more convinced that the aggressive line does not lead to greater, but lower security for European nations. [sentence as received] Moreover, this policy is an increasing burden for Western taxpayers and deprives the economy of these states of financial, material and human resources. It is evident that the European states cannot afford the pace and extent of the arms race. Developments clearly prove that the U.S. aggressive course is at deep variance with the vital interests of European nations, is a foreign body parasitizing on the organism of sovereign European states which expressed their wish to live in peace, to remove the existing [words indistinct] and to develop normal relations among all states of this continent already ten years ago, the minister said.

Participants in the session highly appreciated the proposal by the Soviet Government to the U.S. Government to resume negotiations on the whole complex of issues of nuclear and space weapons. This proposal shows a realistic way from the vicious circle in which the arms negotiations found themselves, due to the unrealistic course of the U.S. Government. It is evident that the forthcoming meeting of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his U.S. counterpart George Shultz in Geneva at the beginning of next year attracts the attraction of the world public, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed. It is necessary to work out a program of concrete aims and tasks of the talks from the very beginning. The talks must lead to the strengthening of the existing balance of forces, avert militarization of outer space and reduce the danger of a nuclear confrontation, the minister said.

Communique on Meeting

LD041449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 4 Dec 84

["Communique of the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Participant States of the Warsaw Pact"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- The communique is worded as follows:

A regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee to discuss friendship, cooperation, and mutual support took place on 3-4 December 1984 in Berlin.

Participating in the meeting were: P. Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; P. Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic: O. Fischer, foreign minister of the GDR; S. Olszowski. foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic; S. Andrei, foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic; A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and B. Chnoupek, foreign minister of the CSSR.

1. The ministers focused their attention on the situation in Europe in connection with the international situation in general. It was emphasized that recent events confirm fully and wholly the collective assesments and conclusions on the development of European affairs and the situation in the world as contained in the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1983, the Moscow Joint Statement of 28 June 1983, and the declaration by the CEMA member-states of 14 June 1984. The participants in the meeting expressed their concern that the dangerous tensions in Europe and in the world are continuing.

Through the continued stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in some West European NATO countries the situation in Europe has escalated further. This introduced a new and particularly dangerous phase of the arms race on the continent and forced the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries into a series of countermeasures.

The participants in the meeting emphasized the dangers for peace and security arising from the conception which questions the existing borders between the European states, their sociopolitical order, and other politico-territorial realities which have come into existence since World War II. The post-war borders in Europe are inviolable. The activation of revanchist forces in the FRG and the encouragement of revanchism, wherever it may be, have a negative effect on the political climate in Europe and on understanding between the European nations. Serious concern is aroused by the decisions of the Western European Union to lift the ban on the FRG's production of longer-range missiles and bombers for strategic targets.

The states represented at the meeting expressed their concern about the increase of the policy of force and diktat by the imperialist circles, the unprecedented escalation of the arms race -- primarily in the nuclear field -- the growing danger of a nuclear catastrophe, the production and stockpiling of new types of increasingly devastating nuclear weapons, and about the maintenance of dangerous military doctrines which permit the unleashing of nuclear war, the creation of new systems of conventional weapons which approach the mass destruction weapons in their destructive power, and the incisive rise in arms expenditures. The United States and some of its allies themselves do not deny that their actions are aimed at the achievement of military superiority.

The nations of Europe and the other continents who are treading the path of active action against the danger of a nuclear war, for a halt to the arms race and an improvement of the international climate, are increasingly concerned about the escalation of the situation. Convincing proof of this is the broad peace movement in Europe and other regions of the world.

The states represented at the meeting support that in interstate relations the principles of respect of independence and national sovereignty, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse and nonthreat of force, and peaceful solutions of all disputed questions between states by negotiation and the other fundamental principles of international relations are strictly adhered to.

2. The Warsaw Pact states regard the cessation of the arms race and the transition to disarmament, primarily in the nuclear sphere, as the fundamental question of our age. Before it is too late, everything must be done to reduce military confrontation and to return international relations to channels of detente and of cooperation among states with equal rights to mutual advantage. The opportunity exists for a turn for the better. For this a transition toward a policy of realism and of businesslike cooperation in solving the tasks before the people of Europe and the world is required. A serious dialogue with equal rights between states of different social systems is necessary. Negotiations are necessary at which the sides are aware of their great responsibility, and strive for positive results. The Warsaw Pact member-states are ready for such negotiations and insist on holding them and on achieving agreements that rest on the principle of equality and equal security. Their proposals for the cessation of the arms race and the prevention of a war remain in force.

At the same time the Warsaw Pact member-states also stress that they do not strive for military superiority, but will not permit such superiority, over themselves. They are in favor of a balance of forces at the lowest level.

3. The states represented at the meeting welcome the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on beginning talks on the whole complex of questions related to nuclear and space weapons. They regard this as extremely important. The Warsaw Pact member-states favor defining from the outset and in all clarity the aims and tasks of these talks which are necessary to secure strategic stability, to not permit space militarization, to reduce in the direction of complete removal of nuclear weapons the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and in the world by way of reducing nuclear weapons both of strategic and medium range.

4. Under the current circumstances the vital interests of all European peoples require that one should work toward the cessation of new nuclear weapon stockpiling on the European Continent and to radically reduce these up to the complete liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons -- of both medium and tactical range. No steps should be taken that are directed toward the military superiority of one grouping over the other.

Since the nuclear arms race in Europe threatens all peoples on the continent, the states represented at the meeting consider it important that all European states, above all those belonging to NATO and the Warsaw Pact, actively promote those efforts directed toward the removal of the danger of a nuclear war.

In this connection, they point out that those states on whose territory the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles takes place or is envisaged bear great responsibility for the fate of peace in Europe and in the world.

The participants in the meeting emphatically support the efforts to create nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe, and in other regions of the continent.

The states represented at the meeting are also in favor of concluding as quickly as possible an agreement at the Vienna talks on the bilateral reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The proposals of the socialist states, which are direct participants in these talks, provide a good basis for agreement.

They recall their proposals on the liberation of Europe from chemical weapons; on not increasing, but cutting, arms expenditure; and on concluding a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations, which they directed toward the member-states of NATO. They call for beginning substantial talks on these questions without delay.

The states represented at the meeting noted that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is putting on the agenda the quickest possible transition to concrete negotiations. They agree this should take place in a constructive spirit and that substantial agreements on mutually supplementing confidence and security building measures in Europe, in political, international, legal, military, and technical character, should be achieved. These agreements must rest on the basis of equal rights, balance and mutuality, and equal respect of the security interests of all member-states, and should help to reduce the danger of war and military confrontation.

It was again affirmed at the meeting that the Warsaw Pact member-states continue to feel an obligation to the continuation and deepening of the overall European process and to detente, the strengthening of security, and the development of cooperation in Europe on the basis fixed in the Helsinki Final Act.

5. The Warsaw Pact member-states consider it urgently necessary to take concrete and effective measures aimed at overcoming nuclear confrontation and limiting and reducing nuclear arms until they are completely eliminated.

In this connection they propose as an important step the freezing of nuclear arms quantitatively and qualitatively. They are waiting for an answer from the NATO countries to this proposal. They emphasize the readiness of the Soviet Union to take such a step together with the United States as an example for the other nuclear powers.

The states represented at the meeting further express their support for the conclusion as quickly as possible of a treaty on the complete and general ban of nuclear weapons tests and to hold negotiations to this end.

They make these proposals because they are convinced that it is not only dangerous, but also nonsensical to continue to stockpile and perfect nuclear arms.

The participants in the meeting appealed earnestly to all nuclear powers who have not yet done so to take on the obligation not to be first to use these weapons. They consider it necessary that all nuclear powers do their part to prevent a nuclear war, therefore the liberation of nations from a nuclear threat becomes the main aim of their foreign policy and of their practical actions.

The states represented at the meeting draw attention to the fact that the militarization of space, if not prevented in time, will significantly increase the danger of a nuclear war and will entail a degree of nuclear arms that has never existed before. They are decisively for the prevention of space militarization and a halt to any action to extend the arms race into space, and wish to use it exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all of mankind. This task must be solved as quickly as possible through reliably verifiable agreements on a bilateral and multilateral basis in a radical manner. Hope was expressed that all states -- above all those who have a space potential at their disposal -- will recognize the need to take measures to prevent the militarization of space. The role of the United Nations in the solution of this problem was emphasized.

The ministers spoke in support of practical negotiations on all questions up for debate at the Geneva disarmament conference in order to achieve concrete agreements within the framework of this forum. They hold the view that a constructive approach by all participants in the conference will make it possible to conclude the creation of a convention on the ban and the destruction of all chemical weapons in the foreseeable future.

6. The states participating in the meeting, who consistently support increasing the United Nations' role preserving peace and strengthening international security, moved the core questions of current international relations into the center of the 39th United Nations General Assembly currently taking place. They recall their proposals made at the world organization which are directed at the limitation of the arms race and at disarmament, above all in the nuclear field, at the removal of sources of crisis and conflict in various regions of the world by negotiation, at the creation of a new international economic order, and against the policy of interference in the internal affairs of state or any action to undermine the social order in other states.

They underline that the use of discriminating restrictions in economic relations and any other form of pressure contradicts the basic principles of interstate relations.

The states represented at the meeting condemn the imperialist policy of force and proclaim their solidarity with and support for the nations fighting for their freedom, the strengthening of independence and socioeconomic progress.

They underline the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle to remove the danger of war, to end the arms race and for disarmament, the improvement of the international political and economic relations, against any form of dominance and exploitation.

7. The foreign ministers exchanged opinions in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. They expressed the conviction that it is the duty of peoples and governments to honor this significant anniversary with increased efforts for the preservation and the strengthening of world peace.

8. The foreign ministers stressed the significance of the Warsaw Pact as an effective instrument for ensuring the security of its participant states, for the joint calculation and realization of its peace-loving foreign political course, and as an important factor in the preservation and strengthening of peace in Europe, especially in the current complicated international situation.

The meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers was held in an atmosphere of cooperation and of complete mutual accord.

The next regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee takes place in June 1985 in Warsaw.

TASS Version of Communique

For the Moscow TASS English version of the communique issued following the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers in Berlin, see the Communist Relations section of the 5 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DEFENSE MINISTERS SESSION TO CONCLUDE 5 DECEMBER

Czinege Praises Committee

LD042333 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee is meeting in Budapest. Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, made the opening speech of the meeting as its chairman. You may hear a few brief parts of this speech.

[Begin Czinege recording] Esteemed ministerial committee, dear comrades: Allow me on the occasion of the 17th session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee to greet you with respect on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense, the leaders of the Hungarian People's Army, and its entire staff. I greet the members of the delegations and the comrade generals, admirals, and officers participating in the consultation.

Dear comrades, in a few days it will be 15 years since the Defense Ministers Committee held its first session in December 1969 in Moscow. The 16 sessions which have taken place since have always concentrated their attention on the most important tasks, have made important decisions, or checked the execution of previous decisions. The organized, high level operation of the ministers committee has effectively influenced our joint tasks and the activity of our Army in regard to maintaining a high standard of preparatory work, technical development, and battle readiness.

I wish to speak particularly about the joint high command and its staff. Ever since its creation it has done its job with great responsibility; the cooperation between the high command, the staff, and the national commands continues increasing to a higher and higher level.

Debate, Social Activity

LD042309 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee continued its debate in Budapest today. In the evening, the conference participants saw a program performed by an artistic group of the Hungarian People's Army, prepared for the occasion of the approaching 30th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact.

AXEN, PONOMAREV ADDRESS PEACE, SOCIALISM MEETING

LD042234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec (ADN) -- The routine discussion on the activity of the international periodical of the communist and working class parties, PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA opened in Prague on Tuesday.

At the opening session the chief editor of the periodical, Juriy Sklyarov, welcomed representatives from 88 parties. The delegation from the SED is led by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

At the start of the first day of discussion Juriy Sklyarov explained the report on the work of the editorial office over the past 3 years. In the ensuing debate Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as other delegation heads took the platform.

Hermann Axen praised the work of the periodical, which made an indispensible contribution to disseminating the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, to generalizing new experiences and findings which emerge for the fraternal parties from the advances of socialist society and the present class and peace struggles.

Taking as his starting point the ninth SED Central Committee session, Hermann Axen spoke on current problems in the struggle to preserve peace and further strengthen socialism. The strengthening of socialism, an upturn in the struggle for national independence, democracy, and socialism, as well as a worldwide coalition of all forces of reason and realism, are in a position to halt in time the danger of war created by the confrontation course of U.S. imperialism and its allies, and bring about a return to detente and disarmament.

ALIA SPEAKS AT MEETING COMMEMORATING LIBERATION

AU022211 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Nov 84 pp 1-4

[Speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, at 27 November Tirana solemn meeting on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation: "The Party's Correct Line -- the Source of Our Victories"]

[Text] Comrades, we have gathered in this solemn conference to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution.

On this brilliant jubilee, our thoughts and respect go to the brave partisans who fought with rare courage and brought freedom to the country; they go to those boys and girls of the people who laid down their lives to chase away the fascist occupiers and to overthrow the feudal-bourgeois classes; they go to the thousands and hundreds of thousands of workers, villagers, and people's intellectuals who have toiled with pure hearts and ardent spirit and who have made innumerable sacrifices to build the new Socialist Albania; they go to all our people who are furthering the glorious cause of socialism resolutely and with rare courage.

Our profound gratitude is directed to our courageous party, which has led us to these happy days we are now enjoying with wisdom, intelligence and a sure hand. Our gratitude goes to Comrade Enver Hoxha, that great son of our people, our beloved teacher and leader, the architect of the new Socialist Albania.

In these memorable days for the Albanian people, we great all our compatriots, wherever they may be, whose patriotism and love for the homeland have always been a powerful pillar of support in our struggle to defend the country's freedom and independence.

We also greet the numerous friends and well-wishers of Albania throughout the world whose sympathy and sincere support have been an inspiration in the battles for the construction of socialism and in our struggle against imperialism and international reaction.

Forty years is not a long time in the history of a people, all the more so in the case of the Albanian people, whose history extends for thousands of years. With the triumph of the people's revolution Albania emerged from slavery into freedom. With its victory all the shackles of capitalist oppression and exploitation were broken, the time of feudal and patriarchal canons was ended, and the foreign dependencies and interventions were ended. The 29th of November 1944 opened a new era, the era of overthrow and also the era of great political, ideological, social, and economic transformations; the era of the embrace of communist ideals and of the construction of socialism.

Our people are meeting the 40th anniversary of the liberation with pride in the road that has been traversed, and our party is meeting the anniversary with pride in the victories attained. Our new Albania today represents an advanced country in all fields of life and in all directions. There are numerous figures and indicators for making comparisons with the past. The social product has increased 30 times compared with 40 years ago; overall industrial production has increased 155 times, and overall agricultural production 5.5 times. During this period the increase in social production has been approximately 8.5 times that of population growth. Over 80 percent of the population is now living in apartments that have been built since the liberation. These and other statistics tell a great deal. But no figure, no statistic can convey the magnificence and the dimensions of what has occurred.

Only the minds and the hearts of our people can feel and understand the depth and breadth of the colossal quantitative and qualitative transformations that have taken place during these 40 years. We started by joining oxen teams to plow the land and are now producing tractors and combines. We started with the cooperatives of tinsmiths and blacksmiths and are now pouring hundreds of thousands of tons of steel. We started with literacy courses and have now the university and the Academy of Sciences. No figure can convey the difference between the torch that used to smoke up the cabins of the poor villagers and the electricity that is now illuminating the whole of Albania. Statistics are of no use to compare the swamps which flooded the countryside and sowed malaria, with the beautiful and bountiful plains of Maliz, Myseqe, and Lezhe, or the plantations of Lukove, which provide the people with all their bounty.

Comparisons with the past now serve us only to see where we started from and where we arrived, to see how high the party has raised our beloved Albania, to see the great opportunities that we have to progress even more rapidly on the road of socialism.

We envy no one for anything. Our golden-handed workers and engineers are themselves designing hydroelectric power plants while countries which are much larger than Albania turn to foreigners. We are building our ports and railroads by ourselves, we are building our factories and plants by ourselves, we are schooling our people by ourselves, and we are curing the sick by ourselves.

Those who knew Albania 40 years ago could hardly believe that it would be transformed so rapidly into a country with multifaceted and modern industry and agriculture capable of meeting the needs of the people to such a degree, and with a powerful technological and scientific base capable of sustaining a high rate of economic and cultural development.

But all this happened in Albania because Marxist-Leninist science and the lofty patriotism of our people were joined in one single creative stream, as was the determination and courage of the communists with the enthusiasm and optimistic spirit of the working masses. Albania is an example of the broad avenues opened up by the revolution; it is an example of the vitality of Marxism-Leninism and of the people in power.

Free and independent Albania, the new socialist life, and our communist prospects are the offspring of our glorious National Liberation Struggle. This struggle determined and outlined our country's historic destinies and is the source of all our victories.

The Albanians have been in many wars, and throughout the centuries their blood has been shed in rivers for freedom and independence. Seldom can a people be found who have toiled and sacrificed so much to see themselves free from foreigners and masters of their own home.

We appreciate very highly the patriotic deeds of those distinguished Albanians who fought for the national revival with the rifle and the pen, who spared nothing in their efforts for soil and knowledge, and human dignity to see Albania sovereign and equal with other nations. We honor the historic deed of the "Old Man of Vlore," Smail Gemal, and other great patriots who, 72 years ago, proclaimed national independence and raised the flag in Vlore.

These struggles and efforts of our predecessors are a part of the distinguished patriotic traditions of our people, which the party preserves strongly and which our people pass on as a legacy from one generation to the next.

Our national liberation struggle not only respected and furthered these heroic traditions but, being a profoundly popular struggle led by the party and its revolutionary ideas, crowned with success all the legendary efforts and battles of our ancestors, and finally achieved and surpassed even their boldest dreams and aspirations.

Many others fought in World War II against the fascist invaders, as we Albanians did, but not all of them attained that great national and social victory attained by our people. Not only were the foreign invaders, the Italian and German fascists, chased out of Albania, but the exploiting classes were also overthrown. With their departure, the people themselves assumed power and embarked resolutely on the road for the construction of socialism.

What occurred in Albania was neither good luck nor fortuitous. It was the result of a clear political line, the result of a deliberate strategy and tactics correctly and consistently implemented, the result of a correct and bold leadership. The revolution can be carried out, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, but when it lacks a truly socialist perspective, it may deviate, with all the struggles and sacrifices involved in its triumph coming to naught.

Our struggle attained victory because it had a real political staff which knew what it wanted and where it wanted to go, and because it had the communist party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, which remained loyal to the Marxist-Leninist teachings and implemented them resolutely and creatively.

The party's merit and ability lies in the fact that it knew how to orient itself properly under the severe conditions of foreign occupation and under complicated international circumstances; it knew how to find the most suitable ways to resolve the fundamental contradictions of Albanian society at the time; it knew how to select its internal and external allies and how to properly determine its relations with them; and it knew how to create the political and military instruments which would make possible the victory of its struggle and line.

The creation of the Antifascist National Liberation Front will remain one of the party's greatest acts of historical importance, an example of its political front in which the party preserved its leading and indivisible role could the unity and organization of the people be achieved. Only in this way could the lively forces of the nation be mobilized against fascism and the traitors. Only such an organization could carry out simultaneouly the political functions of the struggle as well as those of the new people's authority being born in this struggle. Therein lies also one of the main original features of our people's revolution and one of our party's most valuable contributions in the general experience of revolutionary and liberation struggles.

The same historic importance applies to the creation of the National Liberation Army, which represented the armed striking power of the people's revolution. The party entrusted it with two great missions: to fight to liberate the country and to defend the new people's authority. On this question the party has been guided by the Marxist-Leninist teachings that no revolution can win without organizing its armed forces. But the party implemented these teachings in a creative way, taking into consideration Albanian political and social conditions and, above all, the questions to be resolved by the revolution at the various stages of its development.

Our National Liberation Army was distinguished by its high political awareness, pure moral traits, and internationalist spirit, which it gained through a great educational and organizational effort by the party, and which it demonstrated also when, acting upon the orders of the Supreme Commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, it went to assist the struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia for liberation from the foreign occupiers.

The national liberation struggle made the people masters of their country and its destinies. It gave Albania the people's power, one of the greatest and most brilliant achievements and one of the most monumental deeds of the party, as Comrade Enver Hoxha defines it in his work "Laying the Foundations of the New Albania."

Our people's power is strong because its roots lie in the people. The links with the masses and the participation of the masses in the country's administration has been and remains the party's fundamental line in the construction and functioning of our people's state. The working masses have their say, in full freedom, on every important economic, political, and social problem, and their opinion is listened to and respected. They participate actively in drafting laws and the country's economic and cultural plans, and they play a decisive role in their application.

Our people are joined to the state power like flesh to the bone because the people's regime and socialism have liberated the masses from all the evils of the past: unemployment and emigration, taxation, inflation and rising living costs, from all those evils from which the peoples are suffering in the bourgeois-revisionist countries.

In Albania, the people's power, which carries out the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, achieves genuine democracy for the masses of the people and for emancipating all sections of society, and assures freedom and equality for all. The claims that socialism can be built through so-called self-management, through political pluralism, through the state of all the people, and so forth, are theories and practices intended to divest the working class of power and to perpetuate capitalist domination. Not only has it been proved theoretically, but our 40 years of experience have also confirmed in practice that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the only form of power, the only form of government capable of breaking the resistance of the overthrown clases, of meeting aggression from outside, and of organizing the construction of socialism.

Now that we are living free and happy in Socialist Albania, the correct road pursued by the party and the people's power to achieve those great socioeconomic transformations can be seen all the more clearly. Now it is possible to understand even better how wise and sceintific was the revolutionary program drafted by the party at the time for the construction of socialism.

Among the numerous problems confronting the party and the people when Albania was liberated, two ranked among the most important: the agrarian problem and industrialization. Albania was mainly an agrarian country and the life of the people was based almost entirely on agriculture. Moreover, the countryside was considerably backward from the aspect of property and social relations, while agricultural production was at a low level. As regards the working means, these were rather primitive. There was no real industry at the time. There were only a few handicraft workshops and a few primitive mines. The workers class was numerically very small. Education was very limited.

The party met those problems head on. It was clear to the party and the people that the country could not progress without industrialization. Industrialization was not only a popular aspiration, but also a historic necessity for defending the victories of the revolution and building a new life. But where was the start made and in what way was industrialization to be achieved? It would have been possible to start with light industry, taking into consideration the fact that Albania lacked initial capital and that this branch could provide more rapid accumulation. But this would have kept the country dependent on others. The party therefore chose the other way, which involved difficulties and required sacrifices, but which guaranteed the country's economic and political independence. It gave priority to heavy industry, which would also become a secure base for the development of light industry, agriculture, and other branches of the economy.

The development of heavy industry would be based on utilization of the country's own raw materials, particularly minerals and energy resources. It is now clear to everyone how far-sighted and decisive this direction adopted by the party was.

In our country the priority given to heavy industry did not lead to a unilateral development of industry and the economy in general, as has happened in some countries. The party took care that all branches developed harmoniously and proportionally. Our industries developed in such a way that, in addition to their own internal development, they would also assist in each other's progress.

The party has seen to it that new industries are established where raw materials and manpower are available and where an adequate infrastructure exists. By spreading our industries the party has aimed at the development of all areas and has avoided a situation in which certain areas remain merely agricultural while a great industrial concentration is created in others. In this way, depopulation of the countryside and peripheral regions has also been avoided.

Our workers class, which is the backbone of socialist society, was created together with industrialization. This is another great victory of the party's line. Our workers class is now numerically strong, compact, and politically and ideologically educated, fully conscious of its mission as the leading class in our society.

The revolution and the people's power also resolved the agrarian problem correctly. The program drafted by the party aimed to resolve simultaneously the property, agricultural, and social problems. The collectivization of agriculture was the main instrument chosen by the party to achieve this revolutionary transformation, leading to a radical change in the life of the villagers and of the country as a whole. This collectivization took place in accordance with the known Marxist-Leninist principles, taking into consideration also the specific conditions in our country.

The party and the people's power have adopted a number of measures of principled and practical importance for the constant development of cooperatives during the past 40 years. Great investments have been made for irrigation and soil amelioration, mechanization, the introduction of advanced technologies, and elevation of the educational and cultural standard of the working peasantry. All this has transformed our agriculture into a modern one, the achievements of which with regard to wheat and other yields can be compared with those in countries with even more advanced agriculture.

The party has considered the rapid development of agriculture also from the viewpoint of our country's particular conditions, with an undeveloped industry. Agriculture was initially the main base of socialist accumulation and helped a great deal in the development of industry and other sectors of the economy. It remains one of the main pillars of this development even presently.

The particular attention deveoted by the party to the development of agriculture and of the countryside, side-by-side with the progress of industry, was of vital importance. The backwardness of the countryside in some formerly socialist and other countries, where agriculture has been underrated, and the severe consequences resulting from this neglect show how correct and effective was and is the principle implemented by our party of relying strongly on both feet, industry and agriculture.

The policy of our party and state for development of the economy has been guided by the great aim of fully meeting the growing needs of the people, including their cultural and spiritual elevation, to create the most suitable conditions possible for a prosperous life in all areas.

The successes attained during these past 40 years in consistently implementing the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, the vitality of the economy, and the strength of our socialist system are even more apparent now, when the entire capitalist and revisionist world is suffering from a prolonged and severe crisis that has gripped all sectors and all fields of life. Our economy enjoys an unshakable stability, its growth rates remain high, the living standard of the population is rising, and the future is clear.

Ours is a stable and consolidated state with a sound political body and efficient administration. Our state does not have the bureaucratic sclerosis of apparatuses and the liberal disintegration of institutions characteristic of many countries. Based on the broad democracy of the masses and placed under their permanent and direct control, our state apparatuses are subject to constant regeneration and perfecting.

Our is a society that is characterized by a sound political and ideological unity, by the same psychology, and by the same social mentality. What makes our society stable, dynamic, and compact is the full harmonization of the interests of the various sections, the invincible alliance between the workers class and the cooperativist peasantry, and the common communist ideal for which they are working and fighting.

The clarity of the roads opened up by the party for the future and the economic and intellectual potential available to our country currently have created a powerful base and numerous opportunities for a rapid and more qualitative development in coming years.

The party and the government are now drafting the new 5-year plan, which is going to further the entire development of the economy and culture and raise the living standard of the working masses. The country's energy base will be further expanded in the coming 5-year period by increasing the production of oil, coal, and electricity. The metallurgical and engineering industries will be further developed with the intention that production of the means of production and of complete technological equipment should occupy an even larger place. The chemical industry will achieve visible progress, particularly with regard to products for the agricultural sector.

The opening of new mines and the expansion of existing ones will occupy a very important place in the new 5-year plan. Their mechanization will be increased and new factories will be built to enrich ores, further increasing the degree of processing of raw materials. Geological surveys will be intensified to develop and utilize new minerals.

The light and food industry will be equipped with new factories and considerable improvements will be made in its technology. This will make it possible to increase the production of consumer commodities, to improve their quality and structure, and thus to better meet the growing needs of the population.

Agriculture will develop at an even faster pace in the coming years and its intensification will be extended in the lowlands as well as in the hilly and mountainous areas. The state will again make large investments in agriculture to increase mechanization, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, the use of new seeds, and to improve breeds of livestock. As hitherto, major attention will be devoted to increasing the production of grain. The production of industrial crops, vegetables, and fruit will also be increased to better meet the demands of the market and of industry for raw materials. Particular attention will be devoted in the coming 5-year period to the livestock sector in relation to numerical increases and yields.

Others sectors, construction, communications, trade, communal and health services, and so forth will also be further developed. Education, culture, and our new science will be raised to higher levels.

The constant strengthening of the organization and management of the economy, the further improvement of economic relations, and the application of scientific and technological achievements will play a greater and more active role in the coming 5-year period in the development of productive forces, in deepening and intensifying the economy, and in raising its efficiency.

The great transformations that have taken place during the past 40 years in the economic field have been accompanied by a profound ideological revolution which has created the social conditions for their success. It would have been impossible to open up the way to industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the development of culture, the well-being of the masses, and our country's progress toward socialism without liquidating the outdated feudal-bourgeois relations in production and relacing them with new forms of relations. Our originality in this area lies in the fact that the new socialist relations in production, which led to the disappearance of capitalist private property and of the exploiting classes, were established even before the productive forces had attained a high degree of development and before the workers class had achieved a numerical majority in society. This is a valuable example in the practice of socialist construction.

Like the establishment of the people's power, the creation of new socialist production relations and all the economic and social transformation has taken place through efforts and struggle, by defeating the bitter resistance of the class enemies. Our party has always kept under consideration and has consistently implemented the great Marxist-Leninist teaching that the revolution does not cease with the establishment of power and that it is to be carried out uninterruptedly for a prolonged period. Viewed as the driving force in society, the class struggle has been carried out along a broad front in the political-ideological as well as in the economic field against the internal enemies as well as against the external ones.

Our practice in the waging of the class struggle has taught and persuaded us that it must be waged even following the disappearance of exploiting classes, not only against their remnants but also against the new enemies who arise as a result of pressure from outside and the bourgeois degeneration of particular elements. Adhering to these Marxist-Leninist principles on the class struggle, our party and people have been able to uncover and liquidate foreign agents and all those who have attempted to sabotage and undermine our socialist system and to restore capitalism, from Koci Xoxe to Mehmet Shehu and his band. This struggle, which our party and people have always waged with rare determination and from principled Marxist-Leninist positions, have had a saving influence in the destiny of the country's freedom and independence, and in the cause of the revolution and socialism.

The emancipation of Albanian society has been a very acute problem for the party. Resolving this problem was of great importance for the destiny of socialism. When Albania was liberated, great burdens of backward customs weighed on our people, their consciousness was poisoned by the various religions and by the feudal and bourgeois ideologies, and many harmful prejudices existed and had been transformed into petrified ethical norms. Massive illiteracy kept them away from knowledge and technical progress. All these heavy shackles had to be broken to release the creative energies of the masses and for the country to progress and prosper.

The party had to draft a bold and simultaneously careful program, because in this field one encountered not only beliefs that had taken root among the masses over many centuries, but also because one had to separate the good traditions, which had to be protected, from those which had to be rejected.

The colossal progress made by Albanian women is a testimony to the intelligent effort and persistent struggle carried out by the party for the emancipation of society.

This progress made by Albanian women exerted a strong influence on the progress of our entire society. The emancipation of women in Albania is a concrete example of the way in which such a complicated problem can be resolved; it is an example showing the might of socialism and Marxism-Leninism.

The new socialist culture grew up and developed together with the new Albania. The party has viewed the development of culture not only as the achievement of a permanent aspiration of the people, but also as a prerequisite for its emancipation, as a great force in the construction of socialist society.

Contrary to the bourgeois culture, our socialist culture is a culture for the people created by the people themselves. It is not a culture of books and art houses. As Comrade Enver has said, in our country culture is life itself. The party has shown great care not only for the development of literature and the arts, but also in developing the culture of work, of behavior, of living, of all the aspects of what we may call socialist civilization. In carrying out their noble mission, the cultural institutions, the working people in literature, the arts, the sciences, and all the creative forces in various fields will never lack the party's solicitude, the assistance of the state, and the support of the people.

A genuine upheaval has taken place in these 40 years in the field of education. For many, many years now, the children of the people, without exception, have been attending compulsory 8-year schools. Secondary education has spread very, very much. Approximately 22,000 students are studying at the university and other higher institutions. It is a great credit to our schools that they have trained a great army of cadres, technicians, and specialists, our entire new intelligentisa. From their doors have emerged people with broad professional knowledge and politically and ideologically training, devoted fighters for the cause of socialism and well-mannered and honest citizens. The party's farsightedness and its colossal effort to resolve the contradiction that existed between the growing demands of the country's rapid economic and cultural development on the one hand and the lack of trained people on the other, is apparent also in this field. The creation of the new intelligentsia is a great victory of the party and of our people.

The need for cadres is still growing, particularly in the new professions. Our educational system will not only have to train new cadres and specialists of high contemporary qualifications but also to raise the qualifications of existing cadres to the level of contemporary requirements.

The party's line pertaining to the economic and social transformations has always been a correct and creative one. This line has been developed and perfected further at every stage and with regard to every problem that has arisen. This has made it possible for the party to successfully lead the country's socialist construction, to meet the various problems of socialist development in a Marxist-Leninist way, and to increasingly clarify the communist perspective.

The party's revolutionary and creative stand was made even more apparent when the danger of bourgeois degeneration arose as a result of the revisionist betrayal in the Soviet Union. Our party analyzed this revisionist phenomenon correctly and, in struggle against this new revisionism, threatening and fatal for socialism, further developed Marxist-Leninist thinking on a number of important questions pertaining to the revolution and socialist construction, including those pertaining to the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party's leading role in its system, the class struggle in socialism, the harmonization of the general interest with the personal interests of the working people, and so forth.

Our party drew valuable conclusions and lessons from what happened in the Soviet Union by analyzing the causes of modern revisionism in order to bar all paths to bourgeois-revisionist degeneration, and in order to continually promote the cause of socialism.

The numerous measures adopted by the party in the past and at present for its constant revolutionization, as well as the revolutionization of the state, of the consciousness of the people, and of every aspect of the country's life, have been intended to serve this purpose.

The struggle of our party and people against modern revisionism and to defend socialism, Marxism-Leninism, and the principles of proletarian internationalism is one of the most brilliant pages in the history of our revolution.

Historical circumstances determined that our party and people should be the first to clash with the danger of modern revisionism. Already during the war and in the immediate postwar period, they had clashed with Titoite revisionism, which for a long time played the role of a Trojan horse in the international communist movement. Our party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha in the lead, unmasked in a clear and well-argued manner the profound opportunistic substance of this ideological current and its national-chauvinistic nature. The present-day reality of Yugolsavia, which is gripped by severe economic, national, and social crises, when self-management has obviously failed both as an ideology and in practice, vindicates the correctness of our party's critique and its principled struggle against Yugoslav Titoite revisionism.

The struggle of our party and people against Khrushchevite revisionism, which trampled the very foundations of the deeds of Lenin and Stalin and the victories of the October Revolution and of socialism in the Soviet Union, will remain forever a heroic and glorious one. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha's defense of Marxism-Leninism in this struggle and the total unmasking of the revisionist platform proclaimed at the 20th CPSU Congress will remain a brilliant example of ideological clarity, revolutionary courage, and communist principledness. They will remain a brilliant example of courage, patriotism, and revolutionary determination of the working masses, and of all our people. These same traits have also characterized our party's struggle against the Chinese Maoist current.

The contribution made by the Albanian communists in this struggle has greatly enriched Marxist-Leninist theory and practice in unmasking and opposing modern revisionism. Our party and people consider this determined struggle against Soviet revisionism and revisionism of all other hues, which constitute the main threat to socialism and the communist movement, to be their primary task.

Our country is building socialism under conditions of a bitter imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirlement. During these 40 years it has met wave after wave of enemies, interventions, and blockades, pressures, and various other intrigues.

We have defeated them because our party's stands and actions were ideologically clear and politically correct, because our people have shown in every situation and under all circumstances a rare patriotism and determination, because our working masses have had firm confidence in the justice of our struggle.

But the imperialist-revisionist blockade does not belong to the past. It continues presently. We must therefore constantly raise our revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the people's unity around the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. We must always be organized and disciplined, and work tirelessly to fulfill all tasks in all fields of life and on all fronts of socialist construction and of the country's defense.

The party and state have given the country a strong and secure defense during these 40 years of our free life. Creatively applying Lenin's teachings, they have created an entire system of arming and military training. For a small and self-reliant country like Albania, the arming and military training of all the people is the only possible and correct way to have an invincible defense.

Our People's Army is militarily trained and ideologically educated; it is equipped with all the weapons necessary to repel any aggression. It is ready to carry out the mission entrusted to it at any time. The party has been and remains in command of the Army. This is a guarantee that our Army will preserve its popular and revolutionary character, that it will always remain loyal to the people and their state, and that it will always remain a powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a firm defender of the cause of socialism.

Comrades, the foreign policy of the party and of our socialist state has also been in the service of the country's defense and of the lofty interests of the homeland during these 40 years. This policy was conceived and formulated by the party as early as the national liberation struggle, ever since the foundations of the new people's power were laid. Contrary to the foreign policy of the ruling classes, which was a policy of dependence on foreign powers, a policy of subjugation to the foreigners and of the acceptance of their diktat, the foreign policy of the new Albania is a policy of total independence and national sovereignty. What has lain and remains at the center of this policy is the defense of the lofty interests of the country and of socialism in Albania, as well as internationalist support of the revolutionary struggles in the world. The voice of Albania in the international arena is the voice of its people and of no one else.

The foreign policy pursued by our party and state and the clear, principled, and consistent positions adopted by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania toward international events and the various processes taking place in the world today have given our country a name that is respected everywhere. This policy and its international activity have ranked Albania among the most progressive forces of our time, among those which are effectively contributing to the strengthening of genuine peace and which are for the progress and emancipation of all mankind. The example of the construction of socialism in Albania and this revolutionary policy has brought us close to and united us with the peace-loving peoples and progressive people; it has also increased throughout the world the numerous friends, well-wishers, supporters, and sympathizers of our country.

What has characterized the entire foreign policy of our party and state has been a determined stand against imperialism, modern revisionism, and the entire international reaction. We have never reconciled and will never reconcile ourselves with American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. We have opposed and continue to oppose them not because they are big, rich or powerful, but because they are the most dangerous enemies of the freedom of the peoples, unsated plunderers of the wealth of various countries and instigators of imperialist wars. Opposition to imperialism and social imperialism is therefore the only correct policy, the only policy of salvation.

As the policy of the workers class in power and as the policy of a genuinely socialist state, our foreign policy has always distinguished itself by its internationalist spirit. Our country has supported and is in solidarity with the revolutionary movements of the workers class and the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and social progress, with the progressive forces for democracy and against fascism, and with all those who are for peace and against imperialist war. We have supported and continue to support these movements and forces because they are our allies in the common struggle, and because we thus carry out our internationalist duty.

Our party has given and continues to give all its support to the sister Marxist-Leninist parties which represent the conscious vanguard of the international workers class. What unites us with them is Marxism-Leninism, the ideal of the revolution, and socialism. What unites us with them is the common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, the cause of freedom and independence for the peoples.

The Albanian communists will spare nothing to further strengthen the fraternal links of close cooperation with the Marxist-Leninism parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism. We have had and continue to have complete confidence that the international communist Marxist-Leninist movement will rise to a new and higher level in order to direct, guide, and promote the international revolutionary process. The cooperation and internationalist unity between individual sister parties and the movement as a whole are thus strengthened and consolidated in this common struggle.

Socialist Albania has diplomatic relations with over 100 countries. It has been and continues to be in favor of normal relations with all those countries which will build their relations with our country on the basis of equality, noninterference in each others' internal affairs, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and exchanges in all fields where there is mutual interest.

We have been and continue to be in favor of the development of trade with various countries. But we adhere to the principle that this trade must be mutually beneficial to both sides and that it must never be used as a means of economic pressure and political diktat. Our people place freedom and independence above all else. The granting of concessions, freedom of activity for foreign economic and financial companies and institutions, and receiving credits and loans from capitalist and revisionist states are prohibited by the Constitution of our country.

Our country is in favor of cultural and scientific exchanges with other countries, being convinced that these help enhance mutual understanding of the spiritual values of the various peoples and help strengthen friendship between them. Democratic and progressive culture has been close and dear to us, just as other peoples respect and honor the ancient and the new culture of our people. Appreciating the progressive cultural values of every country as a wealth belonging to all mankind, we at the same time do not open our doors to reactionary, decadent, and cosmopolitan culture, etc., which poisons the consciousness of people and leads to their degeneration.

Neighboring countries have occupied and occupy an important place in the foreign policy of our party and state. In our relations with these countries we have been led by the policy of good-neighborliness, by a desire to develop fruitful cooperation with them, and by a belief that normal exchanges in various fields create understanding and friendship while bringing peoples together and promoting peace and security. Socialist Albania has always wished the neighboring peoples well and has assured them that no harm will ever come to them from its territory.

This correct and principled policy pursued by our country in the past and at present has created the possibility of establishing good-neighborly relations with Greece, Turkey, and Italy, and these relations are developing and progressing normally. Trade relations and cultural and scientific exchanges with these countries have increased and through mutual efforts prospects have been opened up for cooperation in other fields of mutual interest. When goodwill exists, difficulties can be overcome and a common language found.

We have also strived to establish good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia. During the past 40 years there has been more friction and tension than normal cooperation in Albanian-Yugoslav relations. This has been a result of Yugoslavia's policy toward Albania, which is characterized by hostility and by attempts to liquidate Albania as a state and the Albanians as a nation.

We do not wish to relate the history of the development of this policy, but anyone capable of judging objectively and realistically cannot fail to observe clearly that such a policy is shortsighted and without a future.

We believe that ways can be found for the normalization of relations between the two countries regardless of the fact that irreconcilable ideological and political differences exist between Albania and Yugoslavia. This would be in the interests of Albania as well as Yugoslavia.

Socialist Albania has made and continues to make efforts in this direction. It will continue to work in this spirt in the future also. It must be said, however, that so far there has been a lack of goodwill in Belgrade to respond constructively to our clear and consistent predisposition.

It is up to Yugoslavia itself to manage its internal affairs. We have not interferred in anything that would affect or harm its stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. We have adopted the same attitude toward the events in Kosovo, for which Albania cannot be blamed in the same way that it cannot be blamed for other political, economic, and social events in Yugoslavia.

We have stated sincerely and with full conviction that a correct solution to the problems preoccupying the Albanian population in Yugoslavia; equality of rights for them like all the peoples of Yugoslavia; and respect for Albanian culture, historical traditions, and language would help facilitate coexistence of the peoples of the Yugoslav federation while increasing Yugoslavia's stability and cohesion. At the same time, this would help a great deal in creating a good atmosphere for rapprochement and cooperation between our two countries.

We are in favor of furthering existing relations, such as trade and other relations. We also believe that the interrupted cultural exchanges can be restored. The doors will remain open for talks with Albania if the Yugoslav side also indicates readiness and goodwill.

Albania is a European country and as such it has a lively interest in everything happening on this continent. Our position with regard to Europe and its problems is well known. The splits and divisions in Europe and the frequent tension and confrontation between the various countries of this continent arises from their participation in the military blocs of the superpowers. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, it is our view that peace in Europe can be secured only through determined opposition to American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, the liquidation of military blocs, and the removal of nuclear weapons and foreign troops.

As with the neighboring countries, Albania has wanted and still wants good relations with the European countries. Good relations have been established with a number of West European countries such as France, Austria, the Nordic countries, the Netherlands, Portugal, etc. on the basis of the principles of genuine peaceful coexistence. Difficulties with those countries in Western Europe with whom diplomatic relations have not yet been established can also be overcome through joint efforts.

Friendly relations have been established for a long time with most Arab countries, including Algeria, Egypt, Syria, and others. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has supported the struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggression of Israel and its imperialist supporters. Albania has been particularly in solidarity with and has strongly supported the right of the Palestinian people to the homeland taken away from them. We want to further our traditional links with the Arab peoples and constantly strengthen them.

We desire the same with regard to the countries in Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- whose struggle against imperialism and other aggressors, for liberation from the foreign yoke, and in defense of national sovereignty we have always supported.

The foreign policy of our party and state is a policy that has been tested in clashes and in very difficult situations during the past 40 years, around our country as well as in the world at large. Practice has confirmed its correctness, effectiveness, and principledness. Following this road and remaining, as always, loyal to the lofty interests of the homeland, the teachings of the party, and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our foreign policy will attain even greater victories and will serve even better the cause of the revolution and socialism in Albania.

Comrades, celebrating the glorious jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation; the heroic struggle waged by our people against the fascist invaders and the domestic traitors; the great efforts and innumerable sacrifices of the heroic workers class, the patriotic peasantry, and people's intelligentsia, our revolutionary women and our youth for the construction of socialism; and the creative power of the working masses for the progress and prosperity of the new Albania -- all this unfolds magnificently before our eyes.

Our people attained these victories because they entrusted the party with their destiny, because they joined it forever, and because they followed it in all situations and at all times. These 40 years of great tests have proven the correctness of the party's line, the sureness of its guiding hand, and the farsightedness of its Marxist-Leninist policy.

The heroic struggle of our party and people and the victories attained in these 40 years are closely linked with the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his theoretical thinking, his practical activity, and his leadership as party leader and distinguished statesman.

At every turn and at every one of the great historical moments in these 40 years, his presence and contribution have played a decisive role. Most of the credit for drafting and working out the party's general line, the strategy of the national liberation struggle, and the program for the construction of socialism belongs to him.

The time in which we are now living has been called by the people the time of the party. Comrade Enver has always been at the lead of the battles of these times. It was Comrade Enver who formed the party in those troubled and dark days of the fascist occupation, who led the glorious partisan army, who led the new state that had emerged from the people's revolution along new and unknown paths, who led the party surely and wisely in the bitter battles with numerous internal and foreign enemies, and who taught our people how to defend freedom and independence and how to build socialism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is the founder of the foreign policy of the party and of our socialist state. The principled and courageous stands of our party and people with regard to current international situations and events, their determined struggle against imperialism and reaction, their resolute opposition to modern revisionism and political and ideological opportunism generally, which has made Albania's name respected throughout the world, are directly related to Comrade Enver Hoxha's ardent patriotism and consistent internationalism, his wisdom as a revolutionary leader, and his farsightedness as a Marxist-Leninist thinker.

The affection of the party and people for Comrade Enver Hoxha is a sincere affection springing from profound respect for his revolutionary life and deeds. It is an affection springing from the friendship forged in the struggle for the great cause of the country's freedom and independence, a pure feeling created in the selfless work to build our new life.

Albanian communists, veterans of the revolution, the young fighters of socialist construction, and our entire people, are expressing to Comrade Enver today, as always, their unbounded affection. They wish Comrade Enver long life and good health, that he may lead us with the party in new battles for the progress of our beloved country.

The magnificent victories attained in these 40 years of the people's power fill us with legitimate pride and raise our enthusiasm and optimism. They inspire us to greater mobilization and to struggle with greater force to further the country's socialist construction.

The party has set out important and great tasks for all sectors of the economy, culture, and defense. Their successful fulfillment requires that we work with a high degree of efficiency and proletarian consciousness and discipline, that organization and management be strengthened, and that the level of knowledge and sense of responsibility be raised everywhere.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha instructs, let us be always vigilant, always on the offensive in furthering the victories attained. Let us permit no one, no matter who he may be, to trample upon and deny our immortal and sacred achievement, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Let us strengthen, temper, embellish, and keep it high like our ideal itself.

Let us join together as one single body with revolutionary spirit and ardent patriotism and with the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in the lead, let us march always triumphant on the road opened up by our people's revolution, the historic victory of 29 November 1944.

Long Live the Albanian people!

Long live the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation!

Long live our glorious Party!

Long live our beloved leader and teacher, our dear Comrade Enver Hoxha!

PARTIZADAT PUBLISHES VOLUME OF CHERNENKO'S WORKS

AU041901 Sofia BTA in English 1606 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA) -- Under the title "The People and the Party Are United," PARTIZADAT published a big volume of selected speeches and articles by Mr Konstantin Chernenko, the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The book begins with an address by the Soviet leader to the Bulgarian readers.

The main, unifying theme of the material compiled in the collection is the CPSU policy at the present stage -- the stage of the developed socialism. We give great theoretical and practical meaning to this definition, the address reads in part.

In the time which has elapsed since the victory of the Great October our country went a long way ahead in socialist construction, Mr Konstantin Chernenko notes. The historical achievements of the Soviet people in building the new society have solidly strengthened the collectivist bases, characteristic of socialism, of the socio-economic and political, in one word of the whole social practice. This is the kind of foundation on which our whole powerful economy rose, the people's welfare has improved, socialist democracy unfolded on a large scale, the Soviet culture flourished and all nations and peoples in the country came together in fraternal unity. Therefore, it is about great, historically unprecedented acquisitions on the road of social progress. [sentence as received] Assessing the achievements by its worth, our party, however, does not forget the unresolved problems and insurmounted difficulties, and we still have quite a number of such problems and difficulties, shortcomings and omissions. Therefore we have to work hard so that we can bring all aspects of our life in accordance with the highest, the most exigent concepts of socialism.

And namely now, the Soviet top leader writes, we are doing the most wide-scale work for improving our socialist society. This very work is the content of our party's activity, of the creative labour of the Soviet people today and in the foreseeable future, or through the historically long period which we define as a stage of the developed socialism.

Mr Konstantin Chernenko points out that the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is underlined [last word as received] by the care to safeguard and consolidate peace on the earth. In today's complicated and tense international situation the CPSU is doing everything which depends on it not to allow a thermonuclear catastrophe and to staunchly guarantee the security of the USSR and its allies.

It is emphasized in the address that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are marching hand in hand with the other fraternal countries on the road of building the new society. They are actively cooperating at the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, they are united by close friendly links in all spheres of life.

The CPSU holds in extremely high esteem its constantly strengthening relations with the Bulgarian Communist Party. In their all-round development and deepening there are practically expressed the great ideas and principles of the proletarian, socialist internationalism, K. Chernenko writes.

The Bulgarian people and its Communist Party, which this year marked the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution, take legitimate pride in their contribution to the common treasure house of socialism's international experience. This experience confirms that the shaping of the new communist formation presupposes an organic linking of the common lawful regularities and national peculiarities, he emphasizes.

The Soviet leader points out that the decisions of this June's CEMA economic summit in Moscow will promote the further socio-economic development of the fraternal countries. the unfolding of economic cooperation and socialist integration on a qualitatively new level. They make an essential contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and peaceful co-existence, for the equal and mutually advantageous relations among all countries and peoples.

The Soviet people hold in high esteem the active foreign political link of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, K. Chernenko emphasizes. The Soviet-Bulgarian friendship has become a major factor of consolidating peace in the Balkans and of healing the all-European political situation. It is part and parcel of the peace-oriented course of the socialist community, which opposes the imperialist policy of arms race, war preparations, state terrorism and violence, he writes.

The book contains Mr Konstantin Chernenko's works written in the period from 1976 till October 1984.

All speeches and articles included in the collection argumentate one central idea: the Communist Party is a leading force of the Soviet society, a political and ideological vanguard of the Soviet people.

In the preface to the book the publishing house emphasizes that the publication of Mr Konstantin Chernenko's selected works in a number of countries has become a big political event. Such an event is also the publishing of this volume in Bulgaria. With its richness of ideas and experience the book will promote the further consolidation of the eternal and indestructible Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, will raise the social optimism, will give a fresh impetus to the activity to build a developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

'POLITICAL ESSENCE' OF WAR CANNOT BE AVOIDED

AU032211 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Colonel Professor Ivan Filchev: "Political Essence of War and Peace"]

[Text] Marxism-Leninism treats and evaluates all social phenomena from the point of view of party and class positions. The class-party approach is also applied to questions of war and peace. It is a well-known fact that war is a result of the class-antagonistic society and is closely linked to politics. Karl Marx proved that war emerges and is waged for the sake of the ruling classes' political interests. It is above all an expression of domestic policy, and foreign policy always conforms to domestic policy. Friedrich Engels, in turn, defines the military violence which accompanies war as a political action as a means of achieving economic advantage. On the basis of the socio-political meaning of war, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels provided a scientific classification of the various types of war, and defined the proletariat's attitude toward them in accordance with their character.

The problem of peace has also been analyzed and developed in the works of the classic authors of Marxism. Marx links the elimination of the sources of war and the consolidation of lasting peace to "the emergence of a new society which will be based on the international principle of peace, because the same principle, namely the principle of labor, will prevail among all peoples."

Vladimir Ilich Lenin revealed the political essence of war in an even more eloquent manner. Lenin's works contain categorical evaluations such as those stating that war is entirely permeated by politics, that war is an accumulation of politics, that war is a method of training the masses in politics, that war is a means of politics, that war is part of politics as a whole, that politics not only determines the origins, but also the social character of war, and that politics influences all countries in the preparation and waging of war. V.I. Lenin left us an entire methodology for the analysis of war in his legacy about the social essence of all types of war. "What are the characteristic features determining the real essence of war?" Lenin asks, and he answers as follows: "War is a continuation of policy. We must first learn about the policy preceding the war, namely about the policy that resulted in war."

The critics of Leninism are trying to prove that there is nothing new about this, and that Lenin is merely repeating the well-known Clausewitz formula. It is true that Clausewitz established the link between politics and war. However, he considers politics outside class relations, as an expression of the interests of society as a whole. Therefore, his definition is correct in form, but wrong in substance. Clausewitz has adopted an idealistic stand, because there is no classless policy, and in the long run his doctrine is a class doctrine of the ruling bourgeoisie.

Lenin evaluates peace in the same spirit as he treats war, by severely criticizing the abstract, above-class stand on peace, since peace is also the continuation of a given policy and cannot be considered as merely the absence of war. Peace can be democratic and just, but it can also be imperialist, unjust, and violent. The Marxists condemn war and are in favor of peace, but they distinguish themselves from pacifists. This is so because war and peace do not exist in the abstract; they can exist only in a certain political context, because war and peace are two qualitatively different forms in which politics manifests itself.

How should we deal with and evaluate these phenomena in our epoch?

The bourgeois ideologists (and various opportunists who agree with them on this point) widely propagate the idea that when waged with nuclear arms war is no longer a continuation of policy, since with its total destructive power it puts an end to all kinds of policy. On this basis they talk about "depoliticization" of war, meaning that at this point war has separated itself from any political relations and can be identified only with armed operations, with military-technical actions, with physical annihilation, and devastation. The most essential arguments which are pointed out are those referring to the fact that nuclear war allegedly "transforms" its political essence and is deprived of any political meaning, since it cannot achieve any political goals. It is claimed that warfare with nuclear missiles allegedly erases the borderline between the front and the rear, that it transforms a whole country into an object of armed struggle, of destroying material values and killing the population; according to these theories a "nuclear threshold" has appeared in view of which war itself becomes a means of containment of armed violence (or clashes). It is claimed that modern weapons and technical equipment allegedly are beyond the control of politics.

On this basis it is claimed that, allegedly, wars can no longer be divided into just and unjust. In addition to this, the view is propagated that only the communists can be a cause of war today, since they have not given up the theory of class struggle and socialist revolution which, according to bourgeois ideologists, is linked only to war. It is no longer difficult to dissipate the myth about the "Soviet military threat" and about international terrorism allegedly being supported and fanned by the socialist countries.

What are the goals of these and similiar concepts?

First, to disavow the Marxist-Leninist theory about war, about the relation between war and peace, and to prove the inapplicability of this theory to nuclear war, and hence, to conceal the relations between the real danger of nuclear war and the policy of imperialism.

Second, to deliberately confuse two different, but interrelated questions, namely, on the one hand, the essence of the political meaning and social character of nuclear war and, on the other, the question whether such a war should serve as a tool and means of implementing policy.

Third, to conceal imperialism's role in the responsibility for producing nuclear and other mass destruction weapons which are linked only to scientific and technological development. It is claimed that war can appear as a logical link in the total chain of scientific-technological progress. In reality, however, nuclear weapons actually are the result of the militarist and aggressive policy of imperialism in the United States.

Fourth, such theories try to disconnect the interdependence between politics and economics, as well as between politics and the activities of the popular masses. Politics is represented as a subjective action of individuals, and not of the respective ruling classes, which means that in case of an armed conflict a certain politician can be held responsible, but not capitalist society.

Fifth, the responsibility and guilt for unjust, aggressive wars waged by imperialism is eliminated and the difference between these wars and wars which the peoples will be compelled to wage for their self-defense is erased. Or in other words, the responsibility for a future war will be divided equally between the imperialist forces and the socialist countries.

Actually, all these are ideological forms of masking the class essence and the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies. For the imperialists are giving up neither their brutal aggression against the people's democratic and revolutionary movements in various parts of the world, nor war as a means of achieving their political goals, nor are they renouncing the production of thermonuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

We will point out in conclusion that even under the conditions of nuclear war the Marxist-Leninist theory about the connection between war and politics remains fully valid. This connection manifests itself along various trends: politics determines the trend, character, preparations of war; policy develops the criteria of combat readiness, defines the goals, and controls the course of war; policy influences the specific forms and tools of armed struggle and subjects it to a general military-political intention. Policy also takes advantages of the results of war. A possible nuclear war is likely to be the most political war" because it will be waged to the final, complete victory of the most progressive social system.

The imperialists are not interested in preserving world peace; they are not interested in detente or in peaceful coexistence. These assets do not serve the goals of the imperialists. It is not accidential that after the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, a number of bourgeois supporters displayed a skeptical attitude, declaring that this agreement serves socialsm, and began to undermine it. The simple truth is forgotten that socialism and peace are indivisible, and that under conditions of peace, socialism will show its advantages over captialism in the most brilliant manner. The October Revolution was victorious for the sake of peace.

Imperialism is the chief exponent of the danger of a new war today, and the preservation of peace is becoming a problem of vital importance for all mankind. War, however, is not inevitable. This is so, because the socialist countries and the Warsaw Pact, their military power, are standing firmly on guard over world peace and progress. Comrade Konstantin Chernenko's words sound as a severe warning: "We do not need military superiority, We have no intention to dictate our will to others. Disruption of the existing military balance, however, is something we will not tolerate. May no one have the least doubt that we will continue to strengthen our country's defensive power, that we have sufficient means with the help of which we will be able to cool the hot heads of the warmongering imperialists." This policy enjoys the full support of our party, people, and army.

ZHIVKOV CABLES SFRY PARTY, STATE LEADERS

Greetings to Sukrija

AU301152 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO In Bulgarian 29 Nov 84 p 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, and on my own personal behalf, I convey to you, the LCY, and to all Yugoslav Communists, most genuine friendly greetings and wishes for further successes in building socialism in neighboring Yugoslavia and for the prosperity of the fraternal Yugoslav peoples.

I express a deep belief that the enrichment and expansion of the relations and cooperation between the BCP and the LCY will contribute to the further development of the comprehensive cooperation between our neighboring socialist countries in the interest of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples, as well as ot the cause of socialism, peace, and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world.

Message to Djurajnovic

AU301128 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, which says the following:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of the Bulgarian people, and on my own personal behalf, I convey to you, to the SFRY State Presidency, and to the friendly Yugoslav peoples, most genuine greetings and wishes for comprehensive successes and progress along the path of socialist development.

I would like to again express a belief that the relations of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY will continue to develop on an ascending course in the interest of the peoples of the two neighboring socialist countries, of socialism and of peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a greetings telegram to Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

PARTY DAILY ON SFRY SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

AU011703 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 84 p 5

[Unsigned article: "The SFRY Celebrates Its Historic Date"]

[Text] On 29 November the peoples of neighboring Yugoslavia are celebrating their national holiday, the Day of the Republic, which is linked with two remarkable events in the recent revolutionary history of the country: the second session of the Antifascist Council for National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) held in 1943 which, even at the height of the national liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples, formulated the fundamental principles of the future building of contemporary Yugoslavia and the proclamation of the SFRY in 1945.

The victory of the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia created prerequisites for speedy economic and cultural progress, for material and social reforms, and for its development as a modern socialist country. In the years following the people's victory, Socialist Yugoslavia has achieved major successes in all spheres of its sociopolitical and economic development.

Due to these successes, Yugoslavia has confirmed itself as an active participant in international relations and an authoritative member of the Nonaligned Movement. The SFRY became a desired foreign trade partner and today maintains trade and economic relations with more than 120 countries. Its participation in the stable and mutually beneficial cooperation with CEMA is also of great importance. Dozens of agreements on specialization and production sharing in various fields have been signed.

At the present stage of development the Yugoslav working people are facing great and decisive tasks. On the initiative of the LCY, intensive political activity is taking place in the country for implementing the Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization and for strengthening the role and position of the LCY in the country's socioeconomic life.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches primary importance to building good-neighborly relations with the SFRY and the rest of the Balkan countries, and it does everything possible to preserve peace and stability in our region. Thus, Bulgaria's initiatives and efforts to realize the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone are understandable. Emphasizing the particularly great importance of this idea, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, said the following: "We highly value this idea and also the need for doing everything possible, together with the rest of the Balkan countries and their governments, in order to implement it."

A further development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations is in the interest of the two neighboring socialist countries and is a major factor for strengthening peace and stability in the Balkans.

As a result of the talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and highly responsible Yugoslav leaders, of the numerous contacts between Bulgarian and Yugoslav party, state and economic leaders, and of the two countries' constant efforts to expand bilateral cooperation, these relations are markkng a positive trend of development. A natural continuation of this trend was the July 1984 official friendly visit of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, which took place at the invitation of Comrade Girsha Filipov. The talks held during her visit to Bulgaria were a major development in the political dialogue between the two countries. It is only natural to expect them to give an additional impetus to the further ascending development of economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria displays a genuine desire and readiness to develop bilateral relatons, to deepen, expand and elevate them.

Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations have a sound basis. On this basis are built not only their people's common historic destiny, common traditions, but also the practical achievements of their past cooperation. This gives good grounds to believe that they will continue to develop in the future in an ascending line in the interest of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples, of peace, socialism, and tranquility in the Balkans.

Today the Bulgarian people are greeting the fraternal Yugoslav peoples on the occasion of their great holiday and cordially wish them multifaceted successs along the path to socialism, prosperity, and progress.

ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY NOTED BY LEADERS, PRESS

State Council Send Telegram

AU301228 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has sent a telegram to the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Albania from fascism and capitalism and the establishment of the people's power.

On behalf of the Bulgarian people we send to the fraternal Albanian people most cordial greetings and wishes for prosperity and successes in building socialism, the telegram says.

The telegram also expresses confidence that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the two peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism.

Achievements Recounted

AU301258 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 84 p 4

[Unsigned article: A Remarkable Jubilee of the Socialist Albanian People]

[Text] Today the Albanian people are celebrating a remarkable event in their history, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country from the fascist occupiers and the domestic reaction.

The establishment of people's power in Albania on 29 November 1944 was the greatest victory achieved by the Albanian people throughout their history. This victory marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of the country's history. Freedom was not just granted to the people; this freedom was attainable only through the selfless struggle of the Albania people under the leadership of the Communist Party against the Italian and German fascist occupiers, in the flames of which 28,000 sons and daughters of the Albanian people perished. The victory of the Albanian people became possible under the conditions of the victorious offensive of the glorious Soviet Army, which they respect as their liberator.

The people's democratic revolution opened the road of the Albania people toward the achievement of profound socioeconomic reforms. During those years, Socialist Albania has enjoyed the decisive aid of the USSR and the other socialist countries. In a short historical period of time, under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party (today it is called Albanian Workers Party), an end was put to the monarchist regime, and the feudal customs and dependence on foreign capital were liquidated. The revolutionary reforms have contributed to strengthening the people's democratic power.

Forty years are only a short period in the long history of a people. In this period, however, Socialist Albania has achieved quite a large number of successes in economic and cultural life. Today the country has a modern agricultural economy, metallurgy, and machine building. The country has also had remarkable successes in the field of ore mining, electric power supply, shipbuilding, and other branches of the national economy. Its achievements in the sphere of education and protection of health also are noteworthy. During the years of people's power, 48,000 specialists have graduated from the higher educational establishments. Life expectancy has been almost doubled.

The close historic destiny of the Albanian and Bulgarian peoples creates conditions and prerequisites for the establishment of lasting ties and good feelings between them. The years of them joint struggle against the fascist occupiers were particularly fruitful. The cooperation between our two peoples during the first years of building socialism was also fruitful. During this period, in conjunction with the revolutionary actions and reforms in each of them, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Albania (today, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania) signed a number of important documents which represented a solid base and created favorable conditions for further successes in developing fruitful cooperation between our states.

At present, there exist mutually beneficial economic and trade relations between the two countries. In November 1984, a protocol on trade and payments for 1985 was signed in Tirana. There is a possibility for substantially larger trade between the two countries. The two countries expressed a desire to expand and deepen economic and trade relations in the future.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is confident that there are no insurmountable obstacles to a further development of the relations between our two socialist Balkan countries.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Bulgarian people convey most cordial greetings to the fraternal Albanian people, wishing them further successes in the socialist building of the country. At the same time, the Bulgarian people express a genuine desire to develop bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect, equality, and mutual benefit as well as on the basis of the traditional friendship and cooperation in the interest of peace and socialism.

MLADENOV RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT SESSION

AU042017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Petur Mladenov has returned home from Berlin where he participated in the session of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Committee of the Warsaw Pact. He was welcomed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov and the deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

ZHIVKOV BEGINS TALKS WITH SOVIET ECONOMIC GROUP

AU032026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] We have already informed you that Comrade Todor Zhivkov today received Yakov Ryabov, USSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. We now have details on the meeting.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted that the accelerated and large-scale development of the Bulgarian chemical and petrochemical industries was facilitated to a large degree by a consistent course of integration with the USSR chemical industry. He stressed that Bulgaria considers cooperation with the USSR to be a basic precondition of the future stable development of our chemical industry and the successful implementation of the tasks related to its intensive development, in-depth processing of raw materials, and the development of moderate sized chemical firms and the microbiological industry.

At the meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the joint satisfaction with the state of bilateral cooperation was expressed, and thoughts on the new tasks springing from the decisions of the Moscow economic summit were exchanged.

Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 3 December reports that the meeting was also attended by "Andrey Lukanov; Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry; and Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria."

PROTOCOL WITH FRG TO EXPAND TRADE LINKS

AU032027 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 3 (BTA) -- A protocol was signed here tonight on the talks between Mr. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport, and Dr. Werner Dollinger, FRG federal minister of transport.

The protocol notes that cooperation in the sphere of transport between the two countries is undergoing a progressive development. Bearing in mind Bulgaria's geographical position -- she lies in the heart of the Balkans, and of the FRG -- in the heart of Europe, the two sides to the talks discussed the possibilities for the further deepening of relations in transport, above all for establishing more favourable conditions for the development of tourism and mutually advantageous economic cooperation, for increasing transit traffic through their territories.

In the sphere of railway transport special attention will be extended to combined deliveries to the Middle East. With this end in view container trains from the FRG to Dimitrovgrad will be started. From there to the Middle East the freight will be transported by means of Bulgarian automobiles. Direct transport connections are to be established between the trade and the tourist centres of the two countries.

The two sides to the talks expressed the opinion that there exists a necessity for establishing better contacts between the interested firms of Bulgaria and the FRG for exchange of experience, for the development of contacts in the sphere of sea and river transport, for the construction and upkeep of highways, etc. Activities will be carried out for raising the exploitational capacities of the "Ro-Ro" ships along the Danube, making maximum use of the exploitational potentials of the catamarans along the Passau (FRG)-VIDIN (Bulgaria) route. Combined deliveries -- automobile-Danube-automobile, including those to the Middle East, are to be increased.

Minister Dollinger informed that the main-Danube channel will be completed in 1991, which will create greater possibilities for broadening cooperation in the sphere of freight deliveries from Europe to the Middle East via Bulgaria.

By way of conclusion the two sides to the talks stressed the great importance of transport in the development of economic relations and tourism between the two countries.

The guest from the FRG was received by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council, and had talks with Foreign Trade Minister Mr. Khristo Khristov and with Mr. Luchezar Avramov, chairman of the Bulgarian Association for Tourism and Recreation.

BALEV, STANISHEV DEPART FOR CSSR TALKS

AU031129 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] A BCP delegation headed by Comrade Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, departed for Prague this morning. The delegation also includes Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation will participate in a session discussing the work of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

AU031427 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] On 3 December the Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Georgi Yordanov, which took part in the third session of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-USSR Commission on Cultural Cooperation, returned from Moscow. The session adopted practical measures on further developing and strengthening fraternal bilateral cooperation in the sphere of culture.

LEADERS GREET LAOTIANS ON 8TH ANNIVERSARY

AU031408 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 84 p 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], as well as to Souphanouvong, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and LPDR president.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf, we convey to the LPRP Central Committee, to the LPDR Government, and to the fraternal people of Laos, as well as to you personally, our most sincere greetings on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the founding of the LPDR.

The victory of the national-democratic revolution in 1975 created favorable conditions for the construction of a new society in Laos. During the last 9 years the people of Laos, under the leadership of the LPDR, their tested and reliable vanguard, and in close cooperation and friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other, fraternal socialist countries, have achieved considerable successes along the path of the country's socialist construction.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently supports the peace-loving, foreign policy conducted by the LPDR in its efforts to preserve the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the country, and to promote understanding and good neighborly relations in Southeast Asia. We fully support the initiatives of the three states of Indochina aimed at the transformation of this area of the world into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

It is with a feeling of deep satisfaction that we note the intensification and development of relations between our two parties, and peoples in all sectors in the spirit of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and LPDR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On the occasion of the LPDR national holiday, we wish you, dearest comrades, and all Lao working people even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the Third LPRP Congress, which is devoted to the construction of a new life and to the bright future and prosperity of the fraternal Lao people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SENDS MESSAGE TO PLO

AU301230 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has sent the following telegram to the PLO:

On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian people we convey most cordial greetings to the Palestinian resistance movement and to the Palestinian people.

The Bulgarian people highly value the courageous and heroic struggle of the long-suffering Arab people of Palestine to achieve their irrevocable national rights for self-determination and for creation of an independent state on their own land. In the course of this struggle, the PLO has won universally recognized prestige as a militant guard and sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO has also assumed a major position in the ranks of the Arab and world national liberation movement.

Expressing our firm solidarity with the friendly Arab people of Palestine, we wish them to rally in their ranks in the name of the common cause and wish them further successes in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and also in the implementation of their legitimate national rights -- establishment of a free, independent and democratic Palestinian state. Guided by its principled positions, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to render selfless support to all Arab peoples in their struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

PONOMAREV, BILAK DISCUSS DISARMAMENT, DIALOGUE

LD050437 Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Prague Dec 4 (CTK) -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Politburo and Central Committee Secretary, said that the aim of the numerous peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union is to avert the danger of nuclear war and preserve peace.

Speaking in the debate at the conference of representatives of communist and workers parties on the work of the journal the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, Ponomarev said that the Soviet Union seeks an equal and constructive dialogue with the United States on a broad range of issues relating to disarmament and lessening of international tension. The Soviet Union regards it as extremely important at present to prevent the militarization of outer space, Ponomarev said.

He appreciated the work of the journal, which exposes the aggressive policy of imperialism and provides extensive information on the massive anti-war and peace movement in the world.

He thanked the Communist Party and the people of Czechoslovakia for the optimal conditions created for more than 25 years for the work of the journal, and assured the participants of further allround support for the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The conference was also addressed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Erwin Scharf, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Austria, and Andreas Fantis, deputy general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus.

12th SESSION OF CPCZ CC SESSION BEGINS

1985 Economic Social Report

LD050535 Prague CTK in English 1824 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Prague Dec 4 (CTK) -- The 12th session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was opened at Prague Castle today by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee.

A report of the Central Committee Presidium on the state plan of economic and social development for 1985 was delivered by Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac.

The report of the party Presidium on the plan for the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan said fulfilment of this year's plan in the first eleven months indicated an increase in the national income of at least 3.2 percent, compared to the 2.7 percent growth in 1983.

The favourable overall development was possible because of higher than planned increases in production and effectiveness in all the main branches.

Also, overall costs showed a more positive trend, with a faster decline in material costs and wage input by the plan. Higher resources ensure balanced payments in external relations, planned repayment of credits and further reduction of indebtedness in freely convertible currencies, as well as rising earned incomes, social and personal consumption and a moderate increase in the volume of investment.

The report delivered by Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission, said the positive economic performance must not lead to complacency, and that the Communist Party Central Committee, other party bodies, and the federal and national governments, draw the attention of society to the need to eliminate the shortcomings that impede further development of the national economy.

The draft plan for 1985 builds upon the positive tendencies of this year and is an especially challenging plan because it calls for speeding up the process of intensification, higher effectiveness, better use of reserves and resolute elimination of the causes of existing shortcomings, the report said.

The plan assumes that the national income will rise by 3.2 percent, which is a higher growth than the annual average of 2.7 - 3 percent envisaged in the 16th party congress directives.

The intensification objectives of the 1985 plan are expressed in a 0.5 percent reduction of production input in the social product, which represents about 7,000 million crowns worth of resources.

To achieve this, it will be necessary to further reduce energy, raw materials and other materials inputs. The consumption of primary fuels and energy resources per unit of the created national income is to be reduced by 3 percent, i.e. double the annual averages achieved in the first four years of the 5-year plan.

The plan for 1985 assumes a 3 percent growth of industrial production, construction work is to be increased by 1.2 percent.

Manufacturing branches will account for 88 percent of the total increase in industrial production. The share of branches requiring high energy and material input will be reduced, and the main role will be assigned to the engineering and electrical engineering industries. An important part in carrying out effective structural changes will be played by the chemical industry, the report said.

The 1985 plan assumes that the volume of investments will be 162,000 million crowns, more than envisaged in the 5-year plan. The main goal will be faster application of new findings of science and technology for the purpose of fulfillment of the state target programs.

In external economic relations, the turnover of trade with the socialist countries will increase 4.7 percent. Of decisive importance is the exchange of goods with the Soviet Union, which accounts for 61 percent of Czechoslovakia's trade with the CMEA Countries.

Monetary incomes of the population will increase by 3.8 percent to almost 420,000 million crowns. The sum includes wage and social measures which will come into effect on January 1, 1985.

Personal consumption will rise by 2.2 percent in comparable prices, social consumption will go up by 5.2 percent, which is more than in preceding years, and the volume of wages will be 2.5 percent higher in 1985, according to the draft plan.

Per capita social consumption will reach 11,600 crowns a year, five times more than the average per capita monthly monetary income. The figure includes those needs met by state expenditures on social security, education, health services and culture.

The planned 107,000 new flats to be completed in 1985 will improve the housing situation for 300,000 people. Almost 28,000 million crowns will be spent on housing construction and maintenance, and about 2,000 million on ecological programs, the party Presidium report delivered at the session of the Central Committee by Svatopluk Potao, said.

Regional Leaders Report

LD050611 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Today's session of the CPCZ Central Committee continued with a discussion chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Josef Korcak discussed the activity of the Czech Government in preparing the plan for 1985 and said the plan is realistic. The government will try to preserve as high an investment as possible by the CSR in the Czechoslovak economy. He said national income will be increased almost solely by intensification and further growth of economic efficiency. In connection with investment, Comrade Josef Korcak said the decisive part of investment funds will be spent to modernize basic funds, as well as for increasing environmental protection.

Comrade Miroslav Bauer said the North Bohemian brown coal mining region will achieve this year the highest annual extraction in the entire history of the region. The attention of party organs, organizations, and economic leadership is focusing on increasing scientific-technological progress. What is involved at present is, above all, increasing the efficiency of machinery and technological units, and introducing new types of machines that will correspond to [words indistinct] conditions.

Comrade Peter Colotka gave a report on the results of economic development of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as on further tasks of the individual industries of the national economy. He said the Slovak Government is directing the economic development in Slovakia toward solving the key tasks of the unified Czechoslovak economy, increasing intensification, efficiency and quality, better utilizing raw materials and all kinds of energy, and improving organizational and managerial work.

Comrade Marie Drabova spoke about the activity of the enterprise-wide party organization at the Sfinx national enterprise in Ceske Budejovice in implementing the conclusions of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. She said that, in particular, a more demanding assessment of the plan, responsible cadre work, and consistent application of the results of practical scientific-technological progress have brought good results in the third quarter of 1984. This is reflected, among other things, in material savings and in lower production expenditures.

Comrade Vladimir Pirosik spoke about the results achieved by the working people of the Central Slovak region in fulfilling the goals of the current year, as well as about preparation for next year. He hailed the fact that it was above all the initiative and activity honoring the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising that contributed to faster implementation of the 1984 plan and its enhancement by Kcs300 million. He said this new plan will be fulfilled in the region. In connection with scientific-technological progress, he stressed the significance of paying constant attention to technological experts and their advice.

Comrade Miroslav Mamula said the North Moravian region will not only fulfill this year's planned tasks, but also overfulfill them. It will surpass the plan by one full day's production, which it will produce from fuel, power, and materials conservation. The region is trying to involve all working people in scientific-technological development. He stressed the need to increase involvement of young technology employees and engineers in the tasks of scientific-technological development.

Comrade Petr Janak gave a report on industrial enterprises in the South Moravian region.

They will fulfill this year's tasks and, in fact, will produce Kcs 550 million worth of goods over and above what is required by the plan. However, he also drew attention to the fact that not all the enterprises and factories are implementing the plan in a balanced way. Some have production quality problems. He named as an important prerequisite for successful results a further increase in the initiative of the working people and the development of socialist competition.

The 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee will continue tomorrow.

USSR'S TALYZIN DISCUSSING ECONOMICS WITH LEADERS

Received by Jakes

LD041401 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1105 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the CSSR-USSR intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. During a comradely discussion they exchanged views on implementing the conclusions of the CEMA economic summit conference and on further developing economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Received by Husak

LD042009 Prague Dec 4 (CTK) -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and President Gustav Husak received here Tuesday Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Talyzin, head of the Soviet delegation to the 25th session of the CSSR USSR intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation,

The representatives highly appreciated the general Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and stated the coordination of national-economic plans, intensification of cooperation in science and technology as well as deepening of integration in the most important spheres of national economy are beneficial for both countries and are a condition for dynamic development and growing exchange of goods.

They also appreciated the significance of a prepared program for long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU021534 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on my own behalf, I extend to you cordial greetings on the occasion of your reelection as RCP secretary general. I wish you much success in your responsible activity as leader of the RCP and in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress regarding the establishment of a comprehensively developed socialist society in your country.

I believe that relations between the CPCZ and the RCP will further develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples and in the interests of the cohesion and unity of the countries within the socialist community and in the international and workers movements in the common struggle for peace, to prevent the danger of war, and for social progress throughout the world.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS ON LAOS ANNIVERSARY

AU031358 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 30 Nov (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and LPDR President Souphanouvong the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the LPDR's state holiday:

Esteemed Comrades, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the founding of the LPDR we send you, the LPRP Central Committee, the government, and the fraternal Lao people ardent comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and in our own name.

The victory of the national democratic revolution in 1975 established conditions favorable for building a new society in Laos. Under the LPRP's leadership, the Lao people have achieved many successes on the path of building the foundations of socialist society and in consolidating and defending the revolutionary achievements and their country's independence against the attacks of imperialism, hegemonism, and reactionary forces. They are the result of the Lao People's selfless work and of the LPDR's fruitful, many-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union, the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and other socialist countries.

The LPDR is contributing to the fight to consolidate peace and the people's security, and develop cooperation and good neighborly relations among the countries of Southeast Asia.

We are glad to state that our parties, states, and peoples are linked by firm friendship and multilateral cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We will continue to further develop these ties for the benefit of our fraternal peoples and for the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the CSSR and the LDPR.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and all Lao people many successes in building socialism in your fatherland and in the fight for peace and progress throughout the world.

HOEFNER PRESENTS 1985 STATE BUDGET PLAN

AU040800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Dec 84 pp 5-6

[Speech by GDR Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner at the 10th session of the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin on 30 November]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary, esteemed Comrade President, esteemed deputies:

In his fundamental speech at the ninth session of the SED Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has defined the 1985 plan as the working program of the SED and of all GDR people in preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress.

In full coordination with the economic plan, the draft bill on hand on the 1985 state budget plan is aimed at consistently implementing the policy of the 10th SED Congress aimed at the well-being of the people, the further strengthening of socialism, and the safeguarding of peace.

It proceeds from the fundamental orientation adopted at the ninth SED Central Committee session to comprehensively intensify production with the creative potential of our people, and thus to ensure continuation of the vigorous growth of our national product.

Proceeding from the important achievements accomplished in the 35th year of the GDR, the further implementation of the new phase of the economic strategy for the eighties requires, that in 1985 we also achieve an important increase in economic efficiency, so as to further purposefully implement the time-tested course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Over 78 Percent of the State Revenues From Enterprises and Combines

The 1985 state budget plan proceeds from the premise that the GDR working people under the motto "High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace -- forward to the 11th SED Party Congress" are accomplishing great working deeds for the universal strengthening of the GDR.

Fully in line with the economic strategy of the 10th SED Party Congress, the 1985 state budget plan focuses the attention of management activity on producing comprehensive intensification and on creating stable foundations for its long-term development. This makes it necessary to give the improvement of the cost-benefit ratio even more priority than in the past in all economic considerations.

The draft bill takes into consideration the tasks that result from the program of cooperation until the year of 2000 between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production, and from the decision of the economic consultation of the CEMA countries at the highest level.

Esteemed deputies, with continued concurrence of material and financial planning the 1985 draft bill on hand provides for state budget revenues totaling M231.1 billion. As always in the 35-year development of the GDR, the plan for next year again provides for the balancing of revenues and expenditures, and for an ultimate surplus of the state budget.

To this end the 1985 draft plan makes substantial demands on a constantly growing yield from the production of the state-owned combines and enterprises which by their payments to the state contribute 78.3 percent of all budget revenues.

In 1985 the combines and enterprises of the state-owned industry are facing the task of reducing costs by 2.6 percent compared to 1984. This requires in particular, a further tangible reduction of production input, especially of specific material and energy consumption, and effective measures to ensure this month after month.

Higher demands for reducing costs are made on the combines and enterprises of the building sector, including better and more economical building, shortening of construction periods, and a purposeful reduction of construction expenditures.

In the combines and enterprises of the transport sector, in agriculture and the foodstuff industry, and in communications and in trade, it is necessary to wage an even more determined struggle to lower costs, ensure the most efficient utilization of the existing material and financial resources, and prevent losses.

The Council of Ministers stresses the need for organizing such fruitful economic work in the labor collectives from the very first day of the year. Here the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and the comprehensive increase of its economic yield is of special importance.

Our state again allots substantial funds to raising the economic yield of science and technology in 1985. For this the draft plan provides total expenditures of M10.8 billion, including M2.6 billion fron the state budget.

More than ever before it is essential to achieve higher efficiency through new products and new technologies. Consequently, measures are particularly required to raise the renewal rate of production with an increasing growth in efficiency and a further increase in quality.

In close connection with the application of the latest scientific-technological findings, management activity should pay the greatest attention to the use of investments for modernizing the existing basic assets. The allocation of the required financial means for investment provided for the 1985 economic plan, amounting to M56 billion, is ensured.

At all combines, enterprises, and cooperatives it must be ensured that the standards and requirements stipulated for the use of the investment funds be strictly fulfilled in every project and that a higher effectiveness is thus achieved for the national economy with every mark invested. In this way we are increasing the accumulative strength of our national economy.

Esteemed deputies, in agriculture and in the foodstuff industry the combines, enterprises, and cooperatives are faced with the task of repeating, stabilizing, and further expanding the good results achieved in 1984 in plant and animal production. It is necessary to increase production and its efficiency through comprehensive intensification.

Substantial Funds for Agriculture

Experiences from the agricultural price reform convincingly confirm that its application increases the material interest of the LPG's and state farms, cooperatives peasants, and farm workers in raising production and lowering production input.

In 1985 our socialist state again allocates substantial funds for purposefully resolving these tasks. Thus M2.3 billion from the state budget will be allocated for amelioration, area-related bonuses, and other production-promoting measures. Over M635 billion are provided for the effective utilization of all possibilities of irrigation as one of the prerequisites for obtaining high yields in plan production.

Esteemed deputies, at the ninth session of the SED Central Committee Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, declared that the international situation has been considerably exacerbated through the fault of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States and the FRG, and that the danger of war has increased. The socialist states will never permit the aggressive circles of the United States and of NATO to alter the military-strategic balance between socialism and imperialism in their favor. Jointly with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the GDR will continue to ensure the measures required for the protection of our socialist achievements. The funds required for this amounting to M13 billion are contained in the 1985 budget plan.

Esteemed deputies, the outstanding results achieved in the national economy in socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR, and the production growth stipulated by the 1985 draft plan are the decisive economic prerequisites for preserving and gradually improving the material and cultural living standard of the GDR citizens.

In compliance with the unity of economic and social policy, as was stressed at the ninth session of the SED Central Committee, the draft plan results will benefit the individual citizen, his family, and our entire people. The draft bill on the 1985 state budget plan reflects this in many ways. Permit me, esteemed deputies, to outline with some important state expenditures how in our society diligent work is worthwhile and benefits the entire people as well as every individual citizen.

Billions for Housing Construction, for Education, and for Child Care

The centerpiece of social policy, the housing construction program, is being successfully further implemented. Diligence of the working people and the strength of our socialist society, as well as the happiness of families, is the motivation behind the allocation of M26.4 billion for the new construction and modernization of apartments and for the preservation and management of housing stock. Thus, M15 billion are earmarked for the construction of new apartments. In addition, M5.8 billion are earmarked for building repairs and M4 billion for maintenance of apartment buildings.

To finance these expenditures in the housing sector, M13.2 billion will be allocated from the state budget. An important part of these funds will be used for the further development of the GDR capital, Berlin.

The Council of Ministers stresses the task for the building enterprises and the local organs of the state power to implement exact measures to ensure compliance with the stipulated expenditure targets and with the norms for managing the growing housing stock.

The importance attached by our state to care for the young generation, its universal training and education, is reflected in the draft bill on hand by the fact that in 1985, in accordance with the planned material funds, allocations of M11.6 billion from the state budget are earmarked for this purpose.

Thus, more than M4.2 billion are earmarked for the education and training of children at secondary schools alone. For kindergarten care M1.5 billion will be provided, and about M900 million will be spent to ensure high quality meals for small children and schoolchildren.

Something that cannot be expressed by any of these figures, but which is one of the most natural things in our country's life, is the fact that the children in the nurseries and kindergartens are well looked after and cared for, that they attend a polytechnical secondary school for 10 years, that they receive vocational training, and that they also receive a secure job in their vocation. In 1985, financial means from the state budget totaling about M1 billion will be provided for vocational training in addition to substantial funds provided for vocational training by the enterprises and combines.

The 1985 plan fully provides for further expanding the health protection program for the population and for the improvement of medical care. There will be an allocation of M2.4 billion to financially ensure medical care at the polyclinics, outpatient clinics, and individual state-employed physicians' offices. Another M4.5 billion will be spent on in-patient treatment of citizens at hospitals, clinics, and healing institutes.

GDR citizens have received with great joy and satisfaction the 1984 joint decision on improving living and working conditions for families with three or more children. All improvements of the social and material conditions for these families have been taken into consideration in the 1985 state budget plan on hand.

In 1985 some M1.4 billion will be spent on the one-time subsidy paid at a child's birth, as well as for payment of the monthly children's allowance.

Substantial funds are earmarked in the 1985 state budget plan for social security and safety for the aged, for invalids, and the sick, in the form of social insurance benefits. At the same time they ensure for our veteran workers a well-deserved twilight of life. An important contribution to this is made by the payment of M16.4 billion for old-age pensions. Thus, all legal claims for social insurance benefits according to the joint decision of 22 May of this year on the further increase of old-age pensions are fully ensured.

The 1985 plan on hand provides for substantial expenditures to constantly better meet the growing intellectual-cultural requirements of citizens, their interests in sports, appropriate recreation, and leisure time activities. In 1985, some M500 millions will be allocated from the state budget.

About M45 million from the state budget will be spent on providing for happy holidays for small children, school children, and apprentices at the Pioneer camps of our Republic, and about M60 million will be spent on organizing local holidays. About M600 million from the funds of enterprises and cooperatives will be spent on holiday care for children and young people at enterprise holiday facilities.

Comprehensive Funds for the Local Communities

The Council of Ministers stresses the great responsibility of the state organs and institutions and of the combines, enterprises, and cooperatives for using the designated funds to high sociopolitical effect for the citizens, and for being economical, in the best sense of the word, with every mark.

Esteemed deputies, in 1985 the state budget plan again ensures successful political work of local councils to the benefit of the citizens. Important funds, M44.5 billion, are available for the local communities, cities, kreise, and bezirke for further shaping social life, for territorial rationalization programs, and for improving the working and living conditions of the citizens.

The Council of Ministers sets for the local councils the tasks of bringing to bear in an increasingly better way the qualitative factors of economic growth at the combines, enterprises, and cooperatives within their area of responsibility, thereby fully ensuring their own revenues for the local budgets.

Performance and expenditures comparisons constitute an important instrument in the endeavors to locate reserves for a still better utilization for good care for the citizens.

Esteemed deputies, the Council of Ministers expresses its conviction that the implementation of the 1985 state budget plan will contribute to a worthy preparation of the 11th SED Party Congress by our consistent continuation of the course of strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace, for the benefit of the people and the happiness of mankind.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers I ask you to approve the draft bill on hand.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY

AU031125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In an order of the day on the 38th anniversary of the GDR border troops, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, congratulated the members and civilian employees. "You contributed to ensuring that our people and the peoples of Europe can further live in peace," it states. For this the members of the border troops deserve the thanks and the recognition of the entire working people. The party and government are convinced, it continues to stress, that also in the future they will, together with the population in the border areas, make high achievements in protecting the state border and in implementing the mass initiative for the 11th SED Congress in the spirit of Thaelmann.

KRENZ SPEAKS ON TASKS OF WORKERS MILITIA

AU041415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ND) -- On December 1, at a meeting with commanders of the workers militia of the working class, as well as party and state functionaries of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk, Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Commitee, spoke on topical tasks of the workers militia following the Ninth SED Central Committee meeting. The meeting was attended by Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED Bezirk leadership.

In his address Egon Krenz sressed that the broad response to the upcoming convening of the 11th SED Congress, noted already in the first week after the announcement of the congress, is an expression of the firm affinity between the party of the workers class and all the people. "The experience that with Communists word and deed are always in agreement, the experience that the decisions of our party are committed to the well-being of our people, and the experience that every individual benefits from the work for all, constantly release new forces in our struggle for socialism and peace."

Discussing the upcoming competition of the workers militia in preparing the 11th SED Congress, Egon Krenz stressed that the main thing is to strengthen the uniform and cohesive action of all communists at the head of their collective by vivid ideopolitical work. "The political, moral, and military strength of the workers militia of the working class, its stability and cohesion rest, above all, on the leadership by the Marxist-Leninist party." Another main task of the competition is to create better prerequisites with improved and advanced training to secure at all times the kind of training in all collectives to meet the growing demands, particularly in view of the imperialist course of confrontation. This is the basis for a constant increase of the performance capacity and readiness for performance of all fighters.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON TALKS BETWEEN SED, PCE

AU041417 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 84 p 6

["Joint Statement on Talks in Madrid and Barcelona"]

[Text] Madrid (ADN) -- At the invitation of the PCE, a delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and head of the International Relations Department, visited Spain from 27 November to 2 December. Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the PCE, received the SED delegation in an atmosphere of great cordiality, and accepted from the fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker.

The delegation conducted a comprehensive exchange of information and views with a delegation of the PCE Central Committee headed by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat, as well as with numerous representatives of local organizations of the PCE in Madrid, and of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia (PSUC). The talks were also attended by Francisco Frutos, member of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat.

During its stay in Barcelona the delegation met with the chairman and the general secretary of the PSUC, Gregorio Lopez Raimundo and Antonio Gutiaerrez Diaz, respectively, and with other members of the party leadership.

The meetings concentrated on problems of the international situation, the policy of both parties, and questions of their future cooperation. The partners in the talk expressed their concern over the aggravated international situation, which is the result of the course of intensive armament, confrontation, and revanchism of the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and other NATO states. They stressed that at the present time the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente is the most important task. Both delegations agreed that it is necessary to strengthen solidarity with the peoples that are most threatened, and at present, in particular, with Nicaragua.

Both parties are convinced that through the united efforts of all peace forces, above all, communists, the danger of war can be eliminated and the improvement of the international situation achieved. They reaffirmed that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. They regard it as necessary and urgent to mobilize the world public for the defense of peace, and to cooperate with all forces that regard a nuclear catastrophe as the main threat to mankind. A worldwide coalition of reason and realism is necessary in our time.

Both parties welcome the talks between the USSR and the United States scheduled for the beginning of January 1985 in Geneva and all initiatives that help to preserve peace.

The SED and the PCE agreed to develop and deepen their cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and internationalist solidarity.

GREEK GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS BERLIN

Axen Welcomes Guests

LD300004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Nov (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a friendly talk on 29 November a delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) headed by Apostolos Tsokchtzopoulos, member of the PASOK Executive Bureau and minster to the prime minister of the Greek Republic. The Greek guest conveyed best wishes from Andreas Papandreou, chairman of PASOK and prime minister of the Greek Republic, to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which Hermann Axen cordially reciprocated on behalf of Erich Honecker.

The two sides conducted an extensive exchange of views on the current international situation, the tasks in the fight for peace, disarmament and detente as well as the policy of the SED and PASOK.

Hermann Axen reported on the resolutions of the Ninth SED Central Committee meeting on the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR and in preparation of 11th SED Party Congress. He referred to the impressive successful record which the GDR was able to present on its 35th anniversary, and emphasized that the socialist German state would continue to make its active contribution to the realization of the peace program of the socialist community of states alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos said that the varied foreign policy of the socialist Government of Greece is directed at preserving national independence, the country's territorial integrity and borders, the safeguarding of peace, disarmament, detente, and equal cooperation of the peoples. He reported on the Greek Government's and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's personal contribution to the peaceful settlement of the problems in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East.

Honecker Meets Tsokhatzopoulos

LD302128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on 30 November Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos, member of the Executive Bureau of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and minister to the prime minister of the Greek Republic. The Greek guest conveyed a personal message from Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, chairman of PASOK, which stressed the interest in the further deepening of friendly relations between Greece and the GDR for the benefit of peace and the two peoples' mutual benefit.

Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos emphasized that the prime minster of the Greek Republic returned with positive impressions from his visit to the GDR and especially from his constructive, trusting [vertrauensvoll] talks with Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the message he received and asked in turn that his cordial greetings be conveyed to Andreas Papandreou. He stressed that the visit by the Greek prime minister to the GDR had shown convincingly that the SED and PASOK and the GDR and Greece have largely identical views on the basic questions of peace, disarmament, and detente. The GDR attaches great importance to the expansion of the bilateral relations in all areas and especially the political dialogue of the two states' leading politicians.

With reference to the resolutions of the Ninth SED Central Committee meeting, Erich Honecker noted that, in view of the sharpened international situation, the objective now is to stop the arms race and to bring about a change toward arms limitation and disarmament through the cooperation of all forces honestly interested in safeguarding peace and responsible politicians and through the struggle of the peoples. He affirmed the full support of the GDR for the latest proposals of Konstantin Chernenko, the highest representative of the Soviet Union, which also correspond to the concern of the worldwide pace movement.

Erich Honecker praised in this connection the great importance of the peace appeal signed in May by Andreas Papandreou, the prime minster of Greece, together with five other heads of state and government. Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos emphasized that the policy of the GDR for safeguarding peace in Europe is of special import. The GDR will continue, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State emphasized, to meet its responsibility for peace and security in Europe and to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. Through her constructive peace policy, she is actively contributing to the realization of the peace program of the socialist community of states.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Yiannis Mantzouranis, deputy head of the International Department of the PASOK Central Committee and secretary general at the Ministry to the Prime Minister.

Joint Statement Issued

LD301838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 30 Nov 84

["Joint SED-PASOK Press Statement" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 30 Nov (ADN) -- The representatives of the SED and of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) noted that, faced with the dangerous sharpening of the international situation, the two parties consider safeguarding peace and preventing a nuclear inferno their priority task.

The SED and PASOK reject the policy of confrontation and arms build up. They believe that a serious approach based on reason and realism would enable a change toward peaceful cooperation, disarmament, and detente.

The two sides expressed the hope that the USSR-U.S. negotiations on the whole range of nuclear and space weapons will lead to mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual security. The objective is to affirm the interest in the preservation of peace by deeds.

Both parties are convinced that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence, political dialogue, and cooperation on an equal footing between states with differing social orders.

In this connection, they welcome the successful development of relations between the GDR and the Greek Republic as an example of mutually beneficial cooperation which serves the interests of the two states and the protection of peace.

The visit by Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, to the GDR in July 1984 and the talks held then with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, launched a new stage in the relations. The SED and PASOK will in future, commensurate with their opportunities, support the further deepening of cooperation between the two states and peoples.

True to the efforts by the GDR and PASOK toward removing all nuclear weapons from Europe, the two parties support the proposals concerning the creation of nuclear-free zones and corridors in the center of Europe, in northern Europe, and in the Balkans. They expressed their appreciation for any constructive initiative that serves to improve the international climate.

In the view of the SED and PASOK, the various areas of conflict in the world represent a great threat to world peace. Both parties advocate peacefully solving these conflicts through negotiations and fully respecting the right of peoples to national independence and to a free choice of their social order.

Both parties support the efforts of the Republic of Cyprus to reestablish and guarantee the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the country, and to conclude agreements to this end in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.

The SED and PASOK call for a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the Middle East problem. They support the recognition of the legitimate rights of the PLO-led Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state according to the UN resolutions.

They support the fight of the people of Nicaragua and its freely and democratically elected government to determine the fate of their country themselves without external interference and the use of force.

The two parties agreed, on the basis of the cooperation program between the SED and PASOK, to deepen the friendly relations between the two parties, and they agreed on concrete measures to that end.

PASOK Delegation Ends Visit

LD011209 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement ended its visit to the GDR today. Headed by Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos, member of the Executive Bureau of PASOK, the guests held talks with SED representatives on joint tasks to safeguard peace. They expressed the hope that the new negotiations agreed between the USSR and United States will lead to mutually acceptable agreements.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO LAOS

AU031359 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; have sent the following telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the People's Chamber, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, as well as on our own behalf we convey to you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the Council of Ministers, and the entire Lao people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the ninth anniversary of the LPDR.

With initiative and energy all the Lao people are implementing the decisions of the Third LPRP Congress and the tasks set in the First 5-Year Plan period for developing the country.

The LPDR is making a significant contribution to the struggle of the socialist states and all peace-loving forces for preserving and securing peace in Asia and throughout the world. Thus its high international esteem is constantly growing.

The fraternal friendship and universal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are successfully developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Be assured, dear comrades, the GDR will do everything to further successfully implement the treaty on friendship and cooperation of 22 September 1982 so that the close relations to the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of strengthening peace and consolidating socialism will further develop and deepen.

We wish you, dear comrades, new successes, best health, and creative vigor in your responsible work.

1985 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SFRY REPORTED

AU282222 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] Berlin 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- The protocol on the trade of commodities and services between the SFRY and GDR for 1985 signed in Berlin today envisages a volume somewhat over $1 billion, which is about 9 percent more than for this year.

The protocol was signed by Metodij Smilenski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and Dietrich Lembke, deputy minister of foreign trade of the GDR.

KADAR CHAIRS MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD041941 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held a session chaired by Janos Kadar. It discussed and accepted the report dealing with current international issues, and with planning and state budget guidelines for the 1985 people's economy plan. A communique will be issued on the Central Committee session.

MSZMP'S BERECZ VIEWS DEBATE ON CONGRESS GUIDELINES

LD022355 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Interview with MSZMP Central Committee member and NEPSZABADSAG Editor in Chief Janos Berecz by unidentified interviewer; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified interviewer] Our studio guest is Janos Berecz, Central Committee member and NEPSZABADSAG editor in chief. What is to be debated regarding the congress guidelines? In any event, what do you expect of the debates and what do you believe the biggest debates will be concerned with?

[Berecz] It was originally planned to submit a draft resolution to the public, but then those involved in the drafting and the leading party organs realized that this would have been too inflexible and that only the actual order of issues could have been debated. Thus, instead we have the guidelines, meaning that everything can be debated, both the guidelines in their entirety and the component parts. I believe the greatest debate will concern economic issues and particularly those questions relating to incomes, wage regulation, and the clamping down on incomes not derived through work. They will also deal with the living standard and the fact that while this standard has been maintained throughout society as a whole, the position of certain strata has deteriorated. I believe the public is also concerned about the increasing crime rate and, in general, the strengthening social and workplace discipline. Thus, the debate over the guidelines is a debate about our entire policy.

[Interviewer] Yes, what you have just said is very much in the public mind; one can feel it every day. However, let me voice one of my misgivings in connection with the economic guidelines. As I read the document, my view throughout was that the basic tone was far too optimistic in relation to our life and current thinking.

[Berecz] In my view and experience, the situation is somewhat better than perceived by our public, which is dissatisfied with certain things. That is not bad in itself. Before a congress, we must face a challenge; namely, comparing reality with our views. It is not a problem if the Central Committee says: "This is how we see it," and then there follow livelier debates in the basic organizations, at party conferences, and in contacts between party members and nonparty individuals. There is nothing wrong in airing more critical and self-critical views. After all, our preparations for the congress also represent the shaping of policy. Shaping policy requires taking the views of millions into accountin the congress resolution and that this policy be based on their views. Whereever there are or will be diverging views, the Central Committee will definitely take these into account.

[Interviewer] Do you anticipate any concrete proposals to be made in certain areas?

[Berecz] I do not want to influence the forthcoming debate by directing attention to certain issues. However, if we consider the issues in their entirety, it appears that we at least expect a debate over international issues and on most of the important problems regarding our internal economic, social, and political life. We welcome all proposals that strengthen and complement the existing ones or represent new ideas.

[Interviewer] May it also direct attention to areas that you did not even anticipate required such an interest?

[Berecz] That too can happen. However, I believe the two main issues the debate will focus on are the economy and social democracy.

[Interviewer] Allow me to ask a question. The modernization of the mechanism of public administration has taken place during the past year. As regards the elections and their democratic nature, there are also plans for strengthening democracy. As the fashionable English saying goes, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," so I believe the true test of these matters will appear in 1985-86. Can any perceptible results, in your opinion, be expected in the next 3 months, which is a fairly short time for a debate?

[Berecz] It is not sufficient to pass a good resolution or simply set a target before we take a major step forward. It is also necessary to mobilize society. We will be moving forward in three areas, as you put it, in 1985-86, and will above all be tested on our practical knowledge of society. However nice a law may be on its own, it is worth very little it not implemented. This applies to one of the issues you have mentioned; namely, the electoral system. After all, it is not so simple to realize what we have enacted in practice; that is to say, a double nomination of candidates is compulsory and a multiple nomination permitted. The fact is that we have no experience in political contests and political rivalry between individuals. Candidates will not be able to take a stand in public by engaging in mudslinging against their opponents. They also will not be allowed to portray themselves as the most perfect of candidates because then they will not be sufficiently modest to meet our norms. Party organizations will have to decide which of the two candidates to support and why. If both candidates appear equally suitable, the decision will be left to the electors. So, we will have to prepare for a great many things; the debate about to begin will mobilize us for raising and solving such questions.

The other issue that has been mentioned is the fact that we have abolished the district authorities, and direct contact has been established between county and local councils. This will once again be genuinely asserted in 1985 when budgets are drafted independently and when the new councils are elected. It will then become clear what type of work the new councillors and parliamentary deputies, elected through contests, wish to carry out. Will they want to make use of the trust placed in them at the elections or just endeavor to get through the next 5 years? Thus, that will be another test. Let us not forget that a great many small villages will finally have their own village boards and will not be left without local leaders. It will be during 1985-86 that we will ascertain whether it is a good system or needs to be constructed differently.

Finally, let us not forget we are going to take a step forward in 1985 in workplace democracy: namely, the democracy of production. On this issue, too, a great many questions have been raised. These relate to the party organizations' role in the new situation. There are also the trade unions that have thus far had the right of veto over the enterprise management. Now that enterprise management will be elected by the trade union membership, it remains to be seen how the elected enterprise management will cooperate with the elected trade union leadership.

The former represents production interests, the enterprise, and those workers in the economic context while the latter, the trade unions, represent their members' interests both generally and in the localities.

So, the concepts already exist. Both the party membership and those outside the party are now preparing to solve these great issues and deal with them practically in these debates.

[Interviewer] Thank you once again for being here. I assume we will be able to read enough about the debates in NEPSZABADSAG and elsewhere in the coming months.

[Berecz] We will definitely be reporting on them. It should also be rememberd that we have asked for the views of certain social organizations which should represent a kind of nationwide summing up of opinions.

VARKONYI RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD042247 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Peter Varkonyi has arrived in Hungary from Berlin. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs took part in the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee.

SZUROS DEPARTS FOR JOURNAL CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

LD050021 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Matyas Szuros has left for Prague. The secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee is participating as head of a delegation at the conference organized by PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the joint theoretical journal of the communist and workers parties.

INTERNAL TRADE MINISTER MEETS KUWAITI LEADERS

LD041343 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 3 (MTI) -- Minister of Internal Trade Dr Zoltan Juhar paid an official visit to Kuwait from November 30 to December 3, on the invitation of the Kuwaiti Government. At talks the sides reviewed the state of relations between the two countries, and further possibilities of development, with particular attention to economic, financial and tourism cooperation. Zoltan Juhar met Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, and Mohammad Yusuf al-Adasani, speaker of the National Assembly. The Hungarian minister held talks with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and minister of information, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs, Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of commerce and industry, Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah, state secretary for information, Dr Na'il A. al-Naqib, state secretary for health [title as received], and with leaders of the Kuwaiti Olympic Committee.

INNOVATION FUND DIRECTOR OUTLINES BODY'S NEW ROLE

LD031143 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Summary] Where is the Innovation Fund going: The law relating to the National Bank changed recently, and various decrees are helping to modernize the banking system in Hungary.

The Innovation Fund was set up by the National Bank, which allowed it to function, within its own framework, with a certain degree of independence. Now the fund's role is changing. Zoltan Farkas has interviewed (Erzsebet Birman), director of the Innovation Fund:

[Begin recording] [Farkas] What is the essence of the changes?

[Birman] The fund is to become organizationally independent. Until now only the sum to be managed was independent; we were a section of the National Bank. In the future we will have to finance not only our activities, but also support ourselves from our revenues. We shall have to pay for our accommodation and all services performed for us by the National Bank.

From now on we must pursue profit-oriented economic activity more than in the past; after all, we will pay tax on our profits. Up to now we provided only risk-capital, but in the future we shall be able to provide loans as well. This will provide a more secure revenue. We shall also be able to finance not only the technical development phase but also carry the process through to the point of investment and sales. We shall be able to issue bonds.

We would like to perform two types of services: to provide research and advice for enterprises on areas that are worth moving into, and to help enterprises with good ideas to find the necessary financing for their realization. [end recording]

PRICE CONTROL OFFICIAL ON MARKET CHANGES

AU281232 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Nov 84 p 5

[Interview with State Secretary Dr Bela Szikszai, chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board, by Istvan Matko: "Price Control Board Chairman Bela Szikszai Has the Word; In a Controlled Market"; time and place not given; first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Text] Beginning with 1 January, the economy will be an area of important changes. The essence of these is that the indirect economic means, the market, and prices will play a larger role in the regulation of processes. But in the socialist economic model this is possible only if the will and guidance of the socialist state is asserted in an unchanged sphere of authority. How is this possible? Through one of its important governing institutions, the National Material and Price Control Board being able to influence market activity more efficiently and methodically; and through necessary changes in the system of means and institutions. Istvan Matko discussed this subject and the effects of the changes in the regulation system with Dr Bela Szikszai, state secretary and chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board.

[Matko] How does the change in regulation affect the market and price regulation activities. What do you consider to be its essence?

[Szikszai] In our sphere of activity the greatest change will take place in market supervision: In addition to the main responsibility of the board, we must synchronize the market appearances of the governing organs in the framework of collective governing activity. The stress is put on indirect regulation. We wish to avoid market disturbances by market-like means, by influencing the factors that affect supply and demand, and if these disturbances have already emerged, to eliminate the tensions. There are possibilities left for direct instructions or other kinds of intervention. These, however, are rare exceptions and in the majority of cases there is a need for authorization from the government for their application.

[Matko] What does it mean that the board will operate in the framework of a more collective governing activity?

[Szikszai] Although the board bears the main responsibility for market supervision, it does not carry out this activity alone. We have worked out a division of labor with the branch ministries, thus with the Agricultural and Food; Industry; Construction and Urban Development; and the Domestic Trade Ministries. In this division of labor the ministries also have authority for market supervision, as their professional knowledge and system of relations are indispensible in everyday work. By a more collective governing cooperation I mean that we jointly make use of all the market professional knowledge and knowledge of goods that our apparatuses posses in a certain organized division of labor, in operative team work, which in my view is new in governing activity, too.

[Matko] Are there not arguments concerning the sphere of authority between the board and the professional ministries because of the new division of labor? To put it more simple: Do the ministries not feel that in the team work led by the board, their importance and role decreases to such an extent that it endangers their position of power in the good sense of the word?

[Szikszai] Of course there have been and still are such arguments. These are caused mainly by the fact that the responsibility of the branch ministries for shaping production and marketing in their own territory remains, but their available means, their opportunities for direct influence, has undoubtedly declined. After all, the practice of market supervision involves money, the handling of intervention funds, and the disposal of them means the distribution and utilization of sums of money. It is understandable that with this the branch ministries have wished and still wish to enlarge their means. If there is need, let them do so, but the comprehensive and unified evaluation of the market must always be asserted in this because we cannot divide up the central financial funds. We can make efficient use of these only if they remain within an easily guidable central circle of decisionmaking and they are available when there needed, that is exactly why we must maintain the means of central market supervision.

[Matko] How does the board make use of the above mentioned intervention fund, and how can indirect means be the main instruments of an office? We have become accustomed in the past years to the board frequently "working on" the market instead through direct instructions.

[Szikszai] An important indirect means of ours is that, in the event of domestic supply and demand breaking down, we can facilitate the creation of a balance situation by using the intervention fund; for instance, by improving the stock situation and by intervention purchases. That is, we can arrest the domestic price-gouging efforts through surplus sources, without freezing prices, as this would mean direct intervention. We can also draw temporarily on the intervention fund to reduce certain enterprise losses: We assure a better market position for an enterprise in exchange for better supply. It is also conceivable that we would make use of favorable world market conditions and support the development of purchases made at the proper time, which we would them place of the domestic market during a critical period. As you can see, there is no instruction involved in all these possibilities and nevertheless we assert the central will -- we systematically influence the market.

[Matko] It is a fact that these really are new kinds of elements. However, the question properly arises: When considerable efforts have to be made to preserve the external equilibrium, is there any practical possibility of intervening through imports? And, in any case, do we have the foreign currency required for doing so? For instance, what would the Price Control Board have done this summer, when unacceptably high vegetable prices developed, if it had the possibility that will be created by the new rules starting in 1985?

[Szikszai] We would have promptly imported vegetables from Bulgaria. I stress promptness, for in this way we would really have alleviated the situation. Of course, we must realize in this respect that it was primarily the exclusion of the internal market that caused the vegetable crisis in question, the fact that the "chain trade" wedged into the trade channel monopolized its rights and did essentially what is liked. I would mention at this point: Another essential feature of our market supervisory activity is to protect the purity of market competition. Parliament created a law to prohibit dishonest economic activity, and the Price Control Board will be assigned a major role in implementing this.

[Matko] Still, how can you, for instance, assess dishonest economic activity and dishonest prices? Do you have enough people?

[Szikszai] The new law and new regulation system impose a very tough task on the Price Control Board and price supervision in this respect. From supervision through itemized calculation, we must switch to an analysis assessing enterprise activity as a whole, and prices will have to be controlled in this contest. This is a very demanding job. We must safeguard enterprise independence, while at the same time satisfying the intensifying expectation of society to severely punish those who take unfair advantage of their positions. The Price Control Board has a suitable apparatus at its disposal for exercising the activities concerned, while it is conceivable that fairly minor adjustments of competence will be made to better satisfy requirements in the future. However, we will avail ourselves of the help of the trade unions, the councils, and other organs such as the Council of Consumers.

[Matko] To return to imports for a moment: What possibilities are there for making imports stimulate competition at a time when the country is struggling to improve the equilibrium?

[Szikszai] Of course, I do not intend to idealize our position; I acknowledge that our import possibilities are limited. I would note, however, that one can hardly regulate the economy under a planned framework in an open economy like ours without substantive reserves in economic-political decisionmaking and appropriate import possibilities. In the interest of efficiency of central regulation, we must definitely ensure such reserves.

[Matko] Let us change the subject for the sake of an exciting question. Among the public, but also among economists, the question arises of whether under the effect of the new regulators, and the new regulation of competition in particular, the inflationary pressure on prices will not be too strong; for, as is generally known, domestic prices can develop in this category to a level that is between import prices plus customs duties, and export prices?

[Szikszai] Competitive prices will come into play in the larger part of the productive sphere, but the sphere in which we will continue to operate with prices that are derived from actual production costs by means of fixed calculations is not small.

This is one of the safety factors. For another thing, the lifting of checks in enterprise pricing policy can take place only gradually, at a rate at which equilibrium between supply and demand can be ensured. If the purchaser's position is strong enough in the market, it provides the means and possibility for bargaining over prices, which can check price increases. I would also list here the aforementioned import possibilities as an important method for inducing competition. In this way, we want to ensure that the producer does not obtain one-sided advantages such as monopoly price. I would like to emphasize gradualness, because that is the cardinal guarantee for us to curb inflationary pressure. Part of the matter is an appropriate exchange rate policy, the fact that, if high inflation unexpectedly arises in external markets, this sould be absorbed by the exchange rate policy. An additional stabilizing factor is the obligation to announce price changes, which can be demanded by the Price Control Board.

[Matko] The main reason for the partial failure of the 1968 reform -- I might say that a further development of the reform is now needed because of this as well -- was the fact that we built too many brakes into price regulation, for instance, at that time. Will we not repeat this mistake?

[Szikszat] I would like to believe that we will not commit such exaggerations. Such a view really does exist among experts. My response to this is that, compared with 1968, we now possess sufficient flexibility and experience to economically and politically choose the best solutions from our available instruments. There is, for instance, insistence on the aforementioned obligation of announcements. When the inflationary pressure is strong, we will obviously make better use of this method, while at other times we will not.

[Matko] I thank you for the discussion.

SERIES ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT CHANGES CONTINUES

Part VII.

AU301348 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Maria Lakatos: "The Price Mechanism -- Less Support, More Severe Supervision -- The Rate of Taxes Will Change" in the series: "The Further Development of the Economic Macromanagement System (VII.)"]

[Text] In our series of articles on the further development of the economic macromangement system we have already dealt with the wage regulation, which is fundamentally determining the economic activity of the enterprises; with the expansion of the sphere of credits; with the liberalism of management; and with the regulation concerning the market supervision. Now we cover the changes in the price system and the increased role of prices.

The economic policy is reserving a double goal for the price system in the near and distant future. On the one hand, it must aid the development and further strengthening of real market competition; on the other, it must serve the government's anti-inflationary policy. These goals are clearly reflected in the new regulation valid as of 1 January: On the one hand, the administrative means of price regulation will decrease in certain areas; but on the other, the stabilizing elements which already existed in 1983 will remain in force.

The proportion of the official prices will remain unchanged, the regulations governing competitive price-setting will continue in force in a narrower circle, and the limits of price calculations on the basis of economic calculation are still in force in quite a few areas. Finally, the law on dishonest economic activity and the decision of the Council of Ministers on dishonest prices connected to this also back the increase of prices.

Less Calculation Burden

The elimination of the limits built into the price system affects first the competitive sphere. This year 15 percent of the units pursuing an economic activity which belongs in this sphere were exempt from complying with the so-called double limitation between the export level and the profitability level; they did not have to adjust to the latter anymore. Thus, their prices were able to move freely between the import prices increased by customs duty and the export prices. This change has made it possible for them to eliminate the sham limitations of a mechanism which is not reflecting the real conditions of the domestic market. Next year, 40 to 45 percent of the competitive sphere will belong to the "price club" of those exempted, but "admission" must be requested through competition, as shifting to real competition prices can be established only by an adequate domestic supply, the existence of a market. Also belonging to the series of liberalizing measures is the decrease in price bureaucracy. The number of such regulations will considerably decrease and accounting will be carried out according to a unified regulation in industry, domestic trade, and certain services. Price setting will change in that the price is first a market factor determined by the relations between supply and demand, and only the justified expenses are reimbursed in it. However, maintaining different regulations on accounting of expenses and on calculation would have contradicted our declared principles. The obligation concerning the price calculation has also decreased. From now on, only firms belonging to the circle of traditional production cost-type price-setting will have to continue such accounting; in other places, other documents will also be accepted as proof of the proportionality of the prices; for instance, the certificate of a buyer or other testifying document. The cost calculation will be replaced by the much more simply accountable economic calculation, for which economic macromanagement reserves a great role in working out the enterprises' business policy.

The support of the producer and consumer prices is still playing a big role in the development of prices. Its reduction, together with the reshaping of the turnover-tax system will begin during next year. The support, for instance, of so-called live-labor provided for agricultural production will gradually decrease; in other words, the budget will subsidize the purchase of artificial fertilizers and insecticides with increasingly smaller sums. The consumer price support will also gradually decrease. But it will also be an important goal to make sure that the value judgment of the foreign market is partly reflected in agricultural prices. This conception can be fully implemented only in the course of quite a few years, when the weight of agriculture's tasks in maintaining the balance will decrease.

Places Where Subsidies Remain

The government decisions have outlined the circle of products where the consumer price support is maintained: Belonging here, in addition to milk and milk products, are household energy sources, medicine, public transportation, state dwellings, potable water supply, children's institutions, and certain cultural products and services. Of course, the existence of the support does not automatically mean a freezing of these products' prices, but the budget continues to take upon itself a part of the burden.

The competent authorities worked out the new turnover tax system by taking into consideration the situation after the reduction and elimination of support. Four types of tax rates will be gradually introduced; in the first area a 0 percent rate will apply to the previously subsidized consumer goods such as food products (with the exception of milk and milk products), building materials, children's clothing articles, school supplies, and certain cultural products and services. The reduction of turnover tax practically corresponds to indirect state support compared to the other products, because the budget does without this income. In the second area of products, an 11 percent tax rate will apply to adults' clothing products; and the 30 percent tax rate will be applied to the purchase of cosmetics, vehicles, and luxury consumer goods. A separate excise duty will have to be paid on the latter goods. The changes will become effective as of 1985 in accordance, of course, with the targets of the standard of living policy.

Exchange Rate Policy

Beginning next year, the tax reimbursement will become the most important tool of export incentive. The experiences of the last year urge management to also reassess the role of the exchange rate. According to the precepts of the classical economy, when the exchange rate of a given currency decreases, exports increase, as the foreign currency unit is worth more. In such a case, however, not only the income shows an increase; as a result of the particularities of the Hungarian market, the expenses also increase because in a system adjusting to the foreign trade prices, the price of basic materials, semi finished products, and installations increases. In the last 3 years the exchange rate of the forint compared to that of the dollar decreased considerably; the dollar was then worth 32.50 forints and today it is more than 50 forints -- precisely for the benefit of export incentive. But these measures increased the interest in exports to a lesser degree than planned; on the other hand, they increased the domestic trade price level. Therefore, we will have to deal more prudently with the means of an active exchange rate policy in the future.

As a result of the above mentioned measures we can count on the fact that there will be fewer unjustified price increases. This tendency will also be aided by a more severe price control which tries to block with increasing severity the price increases contravening the ban on dishonest economic activity. The reform of the price mechanism can only thus assert the double aim reserved for it: strengthening the market and halting inflation.

Part VIII.

AU031446 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Dec 84 p 7

[Interview with Tibor Ersek, counselor at the Finance Ministry, with M. Lakatos: "The Standardization of the Tax System," in the series "The Further Development of the Economic Macromanagement System (VIII)"; date and place not given; first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Text] Two days ago we wrote about the standardization of the turnover tax and the introduction of excise duties. We asked Tibor Ersek, counselor at the Finance Ministry, about the reasons for this and the expected consequences.

[Lakatos] The modernization of the turnover tax and the standardization of tax rates began 6 months ago, this sytem having been regarded as one of the reasons for the changes in consumer prices. What were the antecedents of all this?

[Ersek] The standardization of the turnover tax system began much earlier. In the reform of 1968 we declared what the role of the turnover tax was, namely that the standardarized system, containing as few rates as possible, should mediate between the producer prices and consumer prices, and that the price system should have two levels. At that time we carried out the reform of producer prices, but this was not followed by reform of consumer prices. We had to apply some 2,000 tax rates and price completing rates, and this separated rather than connected the prices. In 16 years, however, the number of tax rates has decreased from 2,000 to some 200; and beginning with 1 January 1980, parallel with organizing the producer prices, we introduced the normative turnover-tax rates. The rate of 11 percent, in force ever since, was established then for the majority of industrial products.

[Lakatos] There are four rates in force in the current system. On what does the classification of a product in the 0, 11, 22, or 30 percent range depend?

[Ersek] A fundamental change has taken place in establishing the classification. Previously the products determined the tax rate now we classify products according to the existing rates. The turnover tax is a state income. A given product is classified in a certain group according to whether it is justified as regards preference or nonpreference; that is, for various reasons we would like to keep consumption within a given framework. Of course, we are also taking into consideration social and import points of view. I think that it is completely clear that the part of the basic food products that is not subsidized is classified at the 0 percent rate. At the same time the turnover tax will remain in force in the case of Hungarian salami as it is an important export product for us and tourists here also buy it, gladly. This is justifiably expressed in the price. Most industrial products have been classified in the 11 percent group up till now. The range of the products here has somewhat increased and this will mean a small price increas for certain, but not basic, products.

[Lakatos] What effect will the introduction of the excise duty have on prices?

[Ersek] We will introduce this tax at the same time that reduce the turnover tax for given products; therefore there will be no change in prices as the excise duty will be compensated for by the decrease in turnover tax. This can be more clearly perceived through a specific example. Up till now a 51 percent tax had to be paid on cars irrespective of model. Now it will be 30 percent, and the difference will have to be paid as excise duty. The same will happen to the turnover tax and excise duty on beer, cigarettes, and other articles of this sort; the size of the payment does not change.

The new system will better guarantee harmony between producer prices and consumer prices, and we will be able to get a clearer picture of what we support and how. The introduction of the new system requires about a year to 18 months. There will be no technical change, that is, the same enterprises will charge the turnover tax as have previously.

URBAN COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC ISSUES, U.S. RELATIONS

LD042313 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Report on press conference between Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban and foreign journalists held in Warsaw on 4 December; journalists' questions are summarized by unidentified reporter and followed by recordings of Urban's responses]

[Text] [Reporter] Immediately after the press conference had begun the government spokesman was asked when one could expect the trial to begin in the case of the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

[Urban] At present one can only anticipate that the indictment may go before the court in or perhaps before the middle of December. The trial will be held at the court having jurisdiction, the voivodship court in Torun, where the crime was committed. A legal appraisal has been made of the incident that occurred on the Gdansk-Warsaw road. The incident in question is the stoning of the car in which Father Popieluszko was traveling. The prosecutor's office considers this an attempt to kill. I would like to explain that the investigation has been concluded, but that this was an investigation relating to the immediate perpetrators and course of events. However, the entire affair and all the circumstances will continue to be investigated. All the things that might be concealed in the background of this affair will not be resolved by the trial. The files on the case amount to a dozen or so volumes.

[Reporter] Continuing his reply to this question, Jerzy Urban responded to the reports made in sections of the Western press to the effect that the death of three Ministry of Internal Affairs officials investigating the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko in a car accident was no accident. He said these were speculations without any foundation. The government spokesman then explained why the published version of the results of the autopsy of Father Popieluszko was so short.

[Urban] As usually happens in such matters, PAP gave the essence of the matter in a manner comprehensible to all rather than an experts' document describing the results of all the various tests, including the laboratory ones. All speculation relating to the length of time the body was in the water and all suggestions that nothing has been published on this subject are without justification since this question had already been discussed in the preliminary expert's report signed by all the participants in the autopsy to the effect that, considering the time of year and low water temperature, the state of the corpse was not inconsistent with the deceased having been in this environment, the water, from the 19th to the 30th.

[Reporter] The rest of the press conference was dominated by trade union issues. Here is the government spokesman's reply to a question on the government's attitude to the recently formed National Trade Union Accord, OPZZ.

[Urban] The government wants the trade unions to be a strong, independent, self-managing, and critical partner which puts forward its own demands. We in general believe that the creation of a national trade union representation is a weighty step towards building up the strength and prestige of the union movement. The significance of this event is also underlined by the so-called Bytom program. The new representative body began immediately by putting forward a critical and very interesting program for improving the situation of working people. It contains numerous, specific demands to which the government will respond.

Discussions have already begun. They have been held at the Planning Commission during a meeting between Deputy Premier Gorywoda, several ministers, and the representative body of the union movement. However, I would like to say that the government will not issue any document giving a comprehensive reply to the demands the trade unions have formulated in the Bytom program, since the process of coming to terms on points contained in the Bytom program will be an ongoing one.

[Reporter] Minister Jerzy Urban was also asked to comment on General Jaruzelski's statement during his meeting with the leaders of the union movement that one will have to renegotiate the August agreements.

[Urban] Well, that was a statement regarding the fact that the trade union representation stressed that its stance is based on the August agreements. I would like to add that the program of the new trade unions, more mature on many issues than the August agreements, (?goes) even further than the agreements of that time in some of its elements. The government has twice settled accounts in a businesslike and full way regarding the implementation of the agreements. A party of those agreements has been overimplemented and a part, like the agreements [words indistinct]; we have implemented a part incompletely, a part not at all. An example of this was the unrealistic undertaking to ensure a waiting time of not more than 5 years for an apartment in Poland.

On the other hand, the other side, Solidarity, never settled accounts regarding the implementation of undertakings it defined in those agreements. It broke those agreements. I think that the first symptom of the breaking of the agreements was the so-called registration crisis of Solidarity, when the court had to order the adaptation of the Solidarity statute to the recently concluded agreements. Those agreements were more evidently and generally broken when, in contradiction to those agreements, the Solidarity movement called itself a social and not a trade union movement, as it was put in the agreement.

I would also like to recall that at that time, besides the three main agreements which are generally known, some 600 quite varied agreements were concluded, which the government implemented fully or in part; in any case, it did not always have to be the government, since some of them were of a local nature. We see the implementation of the agreements as a process, a wide-ranging process and a [word indistinct] historic process. Since the conclusion of the agreements, the entire society and the working class has experienced many events; those agreements resulted from the experiences of the seventies. After that came the experiences of 1981, the experiences of the breaking of the agreements by the Solidarity leadership. And today one has to look at those agreements from the perspective of both those experiences. In any case, we are acting in accordance with the spirit of the workers protest of 1980. However, life corrects individual solutions and that, in my view, is what General Jaruzelski had in mind when he said that today one has to see those agreements from a certain perspective in time and (?experience).

[Announcer] Tomorrow's press will carry a more extensive report on the conference.

U.S. 'Significant Steps' Needed

LD041515 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 4 -- The Polish Government press spokesman referred today to a recent statement by the spokesman for the U.S. Department of State issued after a meeting held by General Wojciech Jaruzelski with journalists who took part in the Jablonna conference.

Minister Urban said that "Poland is interested in restoring good relations with the U.S. We will react constructively to genuine U.S. steps leading in this direction. We are of the opinion, however, that relations can be normal only when the U.S. radically gives up its present policy towards Poland, namely, a policy of restrictions and a policy aiming to impose a diktat on Poland."

"Poland has made many positive steps on the road to normalization, the positive steps which the Department of State is waiting for. Now this is rather we who are waiting for real and significant steps by the U.S. for the sake of improving Polish-American relations," Minister Urban said.

WARSAW VIEWS PURPOSE OF DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING

LD050009 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] We now go to Budapest, where a session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee is in progress. Our correspondent in the Hungarian capital, Tadeusz Samitowski, reports.

[Samitowski] The Budapest deliberations of the Warsaw Pact Defense Minister Committee are arousing great world interest. This is understandable, when one takes into account the international situation which has arisen as a result of the new stage in the arms race imposed by the West, encompassing above all the European Continent. The defense ministers committee is the body of our alliance with direct responsibility for guaranteeing the security of the European socialist states. It therefore always takes the appropriate steps to prevent NATO from gaining military superiority. As is known, our defense alliance came into being in response to the creation of the NATO bloc, the birth of which was linked not only with the breaking of bilateral agreements concluded by the Western participants in the anti-Nazi coalition with the Soviet Union, but also with the violation of the just-passed United Nations Charter. After the war the creation of the NATO pact was the precedent, not the creation of the Warsaw Pact 6 years later. Today, in the West too, clear-thinking people realize that as long as our defense alliance prevents a disturbance of the balance of power, it implements in practice the principle of equilibrium at the lowest possible level of armament, thus guaranteeing the execution of the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam. It guarantees the inviolability of frontiers and peace in Europe. The meeting in the Hungarian capital serves these fundamental aims.

LEADERS' ZABRZE SPEECHES MARK MINERS DAY

Jaruzelski Addresses Assembly

LD032008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1555 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text of speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at a ceremony marking Polish Miners Day at the House of Music and Dance in Zabrze -- live]

[Text] Dear brother miners, esteemed assembly: On Miners Day, I greet you cordially on behalf of the party and government leadership, workers and technicians, engineers and scientists; I greet your next of kin, your families, veterans, the young generation; I greet all of Polish Silesia.

We are meeting again after a year of hard work. We acknowledge the great role of the mining industry, the importance of your toil for the success of fatherland. Coal, zinc, lead, and rock-salt constituted our wealth for centuries. However, a considerable portion of natural resources were discovered only in People's Poland. New mining basins were created in regions with no previous industrial tradition: Rybnik and Lublin, Legnica-Glogow and Tarnobrzeg, Turoszow, Belchatow, and Konin, a salt mine in Klodawa, hard coal mines in Miedzianka and Czapkowice, and many others.

Over 1,000 mines can be seen on Poland's economic map, from which over 50 various useful minerals are extracted. Our industry is based mainly on processing these minerals; these are the source of heat and light in Polish homes and constitute the main source of currency earnings.

The assessment of our natural resources in comparison with the potential of other European countries is favorable; however, we are rich in raw materials, and we are poor. We have to import oil, natural gas, bauxite, iron ore, nickel, tin, phosphorites, potassium salts almost entirely from abroad. This demands considerable resources.

In the past 40 years our mining industry developed rapidly; production of hard coal and zinc increased four times, and the production of brown coal and coke five times. The sulfur and copper industry was constructed, which put us in the leading position among producers and exporters. A strong engineering and mining-machinery industry was constructed, also for the exploitation of mining output, and a scientific and design base was created. This is regarded as a modern sector in Europe and in the world. Mining rescue services and the production of rescue equipment are also a Polish speciality.

The state of safety and hygiene in the mining industry is improving, yet in the struggle against nature painful defeats occur. Every accident gives us pain and concern; it is a tragedy to mining families and creates doubts as to whether we did everything possible to prevent it. To create conditions for the safest work is more and more difficult and expensive. The health and safety of people, however, is the supreme good, regardless of costs. The mining industry determines the condition of the entire economy to a great extent. We experienced this clearly in 1981. Extraction of raw materials was suddenly reduced; in the production of hard coal alone we reverted to 1974 levels; exports dropped to the level of the fifties; and power supply levels went lower and lower. At the beginning of winter there appeared a threat to human health and life, but miners did not leave the country in trouble. This was the first field in which a high, regular rhythm of production was achieved. This is well-founded cause for satisfaction.

On this ceremonial day, all miners have the right to feel that satisfaction. However, if today our situation is better, we must make sure that tomorrow is no worse. The mining industry is particularly capital-intensive.

The cost of a working place is two-three times higher than in other branches. We must make considerable expenditures to develop material and power resources. Half of the expenditures for central investments go to fuel and energy programs. Minister and General of Division Czeslaw Piotrowski spoke about the present extent. However, at present one cannot advocate the increase in extraction of fuels and raw materials only because there are great possibilities to rationalize their use. Experts say that as little as a 5 percent improvement achieved this way would mean saving the construction of two medium-size coal mines. The production of one unit of national income in Poland takes twice the energy of highly developed countries. Machines and equipment are too heavy compared with similar ones used in foreign production. We use more fuel to travel one kilometer than others.

Building insulation is poor, and heat escapes. There are unpardonable cases of mismanagement, waste, and sometimes thoughtlessness close to sabotage. Machines work unnecessarily, unneeded lights or heating are not switched off. We all pay for this. But we are not idle. The implementation of the austerity program brings concrete results. Last year the amount of national income use for energy consumption was reduced by 6 percent. The results of the first three quarters of this year indicate further progress. It is estimated that in 1983-84 we will achieve savings equivalent to about 15,000,000 tons of coal, which is almost the monthly coal extraction by all collieries.

Progress on a similar scale is visible in reducing the material consumption of the national income. These are the first favorable steps along the path to rationalizing the use of fuels and raw materials, making use of the easiest and the simplest reserves which do not require great expenditures. Permanent changes on a greater scale will be more difficult, more costly, and a long-term task. The austerity program is not a single action. On the contrary, it is one of the main pillars of our development strategy. If we consistently maintain this direction toward conservation, then according to experts it will be possible to reduce energy consumption of the national income by 50-70 million tons of fuel units by 1995. The fulfillment of this prognosis will depend on the scale of technological progress in the economy as a whole, and in particular on the speed of electronics development. However, this task is too difficult and too great to solve efficiently alone. That is why here, in this very important sphere too, we will cooperate more closely with the CEMA countries.

The recent Havana session was primarily devoted to this. It is also the main object of cooperation programs with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries up to the year 2000.

Comrades and citizens! The coordination of the foreign policy of the states belonging to our community is of particular significance in the context of the dangerous international situation. We are carefully studying the changes taking place. In each specific case we ask ourselves: What is the result of these changes for Poland in its immediate and more distant future? We participate actively in international politics this year. It was demonstrated once again that the Polish People's Republic is too significant a country to possibly be considered marginal. Major politics also unfold here among you, the miners, from Lubin to Lublin. Your labor, the efforts of the working class and of the whole nation, daily consolidate our country.

A stable Poland is one of the indispensable preconditions of peace in Europe, and peace in Europe is the basis for world peace. American imperialism is making stubborn attempts to implement policies from a position of strength. It is imposing a qualitatively new arms race which reaches into outer space. In Jastrzebie 2 years ago, I said: Wherever rich American could harm Poland, it has done so. Poles do not just have their own intelligence, but also their dignity. A year ago in Zabrze I said: The United States itself is pulling out of Poland. I do not repeat these words idly. So far there is no real progress in Polish-American relations. The United States is famous for generally being the last to recognize historical realities. Evidently the last 3 years were insufficient for it to understand that there is no bypassing, avoiding, or immobilizing Poland. Our stance has not changed. Poland, which is regaining its international position, also desires an improvement of relations with America. However, it does not intend to pay any price for this.

There probably is also a shortage of farsighted advisers in France. Its government is in the power of a new love for Washington to such an extent that it easily forgets the friendship of several hundred years with Poland.

Our relations with the FRG are complicated. After all, they never were easy and simple. Christian democracy, with its younger generation, is moving in to occupy positions which arouse profound unease in Poland and the other countries of Europe. This brought about a disturbance in our relations. For 35 years the Polish People's Republic maintained fraternal relations with the GDR. There is no strife, no border dispute between us. The friendship between our peoples and the alliance of our states is a qualitative novelty in the history of central Europe. It is a union for today and the future.

We are also consistent in supporting progress in the normalization of relations with the other German state. However, there is a certain red line beyond which dialogue with the FRG becomes meaningless and senseless; this is and always will be the recognition of the permanence of the results of World War II, started by the Hitlerite Third Reich, a fact well known particularly here in Silesia.

Revanchist, cold war forces have today achieved such an influential position in Bonn that they often can subdue the voices of realism, and successfully blackmail those politicians who have not been blinded by pan-Germanism. Our response has been the same for 40 years; territorial and political changes in the center of Europe are irreversible, this or that visit can be postponed, but People's Poland will not be cancelled.

Time has not yet healed wounds in millions of Polish lives. Graves of Katowice Boy Scouts are not forgotten. There are among us victims and witnesses of Hitlerite crimes, concentration camps inmates, national prisoners, invalids. In our 1,000-year old history, there was only one case when an attempt was made to put the entire nation in line for the crematium furnace. We also bow our heads before the graves of Germans, but those who were the first victims in Europe of Hitlerite tyranny, tormented in many concentration camps, those who gave testimony to their antifascist convictions. On our soil too, many paid for this with their lives.

Not vindictiveness, but remembering history guides our conduct. Not emotions, but national reason of state. Poland does not need friction with the FRG. It is time to look to the future and to define together the prospects of mutual relations and mutually beneficial cooperation. We are interested in a constructive dialogue based exclusively on the spirit and letter of the treaty of 1970. Both our states can do much toward the consolidation of peace in Europe. There are sufficient premises to do this; realism by some politicians, encouraging examples, still untapped possibilities.

Esteemed assembly, dear miners, we do not convince ourselves of successes where none exist, but we also do not possess a failure complex. We measure real progress in national accord by the level of normalization and the growth of civic activity. In this respect, the passing year produced considerable achievements. We entered a qualitative new stage in the crystalization of the line of the ninth congress. This is not a announcement, this is a more and more provable part of our reality. Considerable progress was made in deepening socialist people's rule, newly elected peoples councils began work, equipped with a higher scope of rights and responsibilities.

Social consultations were practiced on a wide scale. Elections of self-management bodies are continuing in thousands of towns, parishes, and villages. Workers self-management bodies are gaining strength. The worker-peasant inspection commenced experimental activities. The reborn union movement develops and strengthens. A new page in its history was recently inaugurated here, in nearby Bytom: The National Trade Union Accord came into being.

Those who advocated a boycott of new unions suffered an ignominous defeat. For the umpteenth time they proved that they live in cloud cockooland and not in a real and socialist Poland.

The next, 18th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee will be devoted to economic affairs. I will therefore refrain from going into details. A plan for next year was worked out, enriched by the fact that consultations took place among all sections of the public. Work continues on the tasks of the next 5-year plan. At the same time I wish to state, with staisfaction, that the current 3-year plan will probably be fulfilled and, in certain areas even overfulfilled to a certain extent. So, there is undoubtedly progress.

However, this does not mean that things are all right. Life for many working people is still hard, and, at times, very hard indeed. In particular, the families with many children, single mothers, retired people, and old-age pensioners whose pensions are paid according to the old regulations have to grapple with painful and difficult problems. We take this problem into consideration in our solutions to the issues of old-age and retirement pensions for 1985. Therefore, the protection of the economically weakest groups remains in the very center of our attention.

Poland's population increased by 1.7 million over the past 5 years; so new requirements and needs build up faster than our potential for satisfying them. We have but one country, and likewise, but one economy. By giving more to some, we thereby take away from others. By satisfying one postulate, be it even the most justified and correct one, we thereby postpone dealing with another postulate, frequently just as justified and correct.

We try to divide things equitably. However, you can only divide what is produced. This truth has been proclaimed repeatedly in the past. But there is, simply, no other truth. Nor is there a way other than producing more and at a better quality, to make more extensive use of potential and reserves. We are not the only country having troubles today. The economic situation in Europe and the world is very complex. Crisis tendencies are getting deeper and deeper. Many countries, sometimes richer than Poland, experience serious economic difficulties. Their extent varies and the prospects for overcoming them vary accordingly.

One is quite familiar with the struggle waged for many months by our class brothers, the British miners. They are no longer even fighting for work, but for the very right to work, which is tantamount to a right to human dignity. It is beginning to reach unparalleled proportions; the EEC countries today have as many unemployed as the number of employed in Poland, that is over 16 million. It is thought that this number will grow.

We have our own problems, and they are none too easy. The shame of unemployment, however, is something we have not encountered for 40 years. On the contrary, some enterprises experience a shortage of manpower and this is a serious obstacle to production growth. It is therefore still an urgent task to increase productivity and rationalize employment.

Dear miners, we will not depart from the promise which our party made to the working class. We will steadfast and patiently proceed along the path to further strengthen the state, develop socialist democracy, and observe the rule of law, order, and discipline in accordance with the theme of the 17th plenum of the Central Committee.

This path, and it alone, leads us to the goal. What we managed to achieve during the most difficult years, despite all the obstacles placed in our way, makes it possible to express such a certainty. People's Poland is beginning to feel confident in its own strength. Another year is coming. We want this year to be successful and friendly.

I address you, brother miners, with words of profound respect, with sincere thanks. You are an example that it is possible to refrain from looking over your soldier to contemplate the crisis and to get on with your own job at hand, to forge ahead meter by meter. Let miners' honor and glory continue to be an example of service for the fatherland.

Long live the miners! (applause)

Mining Minister on Production

LD040407 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1608 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Speech by General of Division Czeslaw Piotrowski at a ceremony in Zabrze's House of Music and Dance to mark Polish Miner's Day -- live]

[Excerpt] Esteemed assembly! The year drawing to a close has not been easy for us. It has been a year of hard and toilsome work for all those for whom the success of our socialist homeland is the supreme good. This work includes an enormous portion of the miners' work. It is to a large degree thanks to this that the situation in our country today is different from that of a few years ago. We are drawing many conclusions from the painful lessons we have learned. We are better equipped today to distinguish truth from falsehood. This is one of the essential factors for stabilization and calm. The attempts made in recent years by the domestic underground and by the foreign centers of ideological and economic subversion that support them to bring mining to a collapse, have proved abortive and have met with no response from the mining crews. The miners have stated their resolute support for calm, the cost of which they know best. The opponents forgot that the mining community displays its traditional discipline and sense of great responsibility for the fate of the homeland. This is why we can state with satisfaction today that during the year that is drawing to a close, as in 1982 and 1983, the coal mining industry -- which, counting its infrastructure, numbers over 650,000 people -- has worked with a sense of civic duty, with dignity, productively, and at a good rate. The work forces of the other mining branches worked equally well. This does not just have a particular economic significance: It is a great success and makes an estimable contribution to the political, social, and economic stabilization of our country.

We anticipate that the extraction of hard coal from the 68 active mines will amount to 191.5 million tons this year. This is proof of the considerable degree to which the productive forces currently in existence are being utilized. Further increases in extraction depend above all on the development of investment projects. We are at present working intensively on the expansion of the productive forces of 14 existing coal mines. We are building six new mines. We can expect them to yield results in extraction, particularly in the Lublin and Chelm coal basin, only in the more distant future. The amount extracted this year means that the economic needs of the country have been met. We are continuing to keep up appropriate stocks of coal in industry, especially the power industry. The current coal needs of the population and of the municipal economy are being met in full. Coal exports this year will amount to about 43 million tons, over 7 million tons more than last year. This record export level means that the attempts to squeeze Poland out of the world's coal markets have not succeeded.

The other branches of Polish mining can also boast favorable results. The brown coal miners will extract over 48 million tons of this fuel this year, 5.5 million tons more than last year. Copper-ore mining will raise its production to a level of 20.4 million tons. Zinc and lead-ore mining will extract 5.4 million tons of ore. Sulfur extraction will reach a level of about 5 million tons.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES OPZZ TRADE UNION LEADERS

AU031457 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 84 p 3

[Report on speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzalski at his 29 November Warsaw meeting with the leadership of the National Trade Union Accord]

[Text] Speaking at the end of his meeting with the leadership of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], W. Jaruzelski highly appraised the exchanges of views at the meeting and said the leadership of the party and government is ready to hold regular meetings of this kind. I think, he said, that we should continue the good tradition of meetings such as those in the Baildon foundry or the Nowtki plant, because they enable trade unions to present their case and to be in direct contact with representatives of the party and government leadership.

It goes without saying, W. Jaruzelski continued, that we also want to promote the development of all other forms of cooperation, including regular meetings between ministers and the trade unionists from various branches in order to ensure an immediate response to all existing problems and to counter attempts to reduce the role of trade union organizations through bureaucratic red tape. W. Jaruzelski also asked trade unionists to report specific cases of such attempts so the necessary action can be taken and preventive measures instituted.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that establishment of the OPZZ has created much more favorable conditions for consultations with the people, especially in the difficult area of price policy. He also recalled that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] will draw up a consultations bill and said that trade unions must help to draw it up, because it is necessary to ensure that consultations are really a creative process, which helps to constructively solve the most important social problems.

It is certainly very important to discuss how we should tackle the August accords, to what extent we have inherited them, and what are still open questions in this area. W. Jaruzelski recalled that before the eighth party congress and during the congress itself there had been many voices and trends in the party and the trade union movement asking for changes, but unfortunately these voices and trends had not been strong enough at the time. The 1980 workers' protest grew out of the conviction that many issues were developing along the wrong lines, as attested to by the slogan "Socialism yes, distortions no." The ninth party congress and the line of socialist renewal, which we are following and consistently implementing, have succinctly and creatively expressed those voices and trends, W. Jaruzelski said. Our objective activities, he continued, should reassure all members of the new trade unions, no matter which old unions they originally belonged to, that they are complete heirs to what we always regard as valid, important, and necessary in the August protest and that they should reject those things which amount to a breach of faith, to a violation of the accords, and to leading many honest people astray.

W. Jaruzelski agreed with the view expressed at the meeting that the present trade union movement continues to promise to become an interesting model in agreement with the present stage of socialist development, with the universal principles of socialism, and with our true experience and conditions.

We must implement and propagate that which has been tested in the trade union movement and that which is best, traditional, progressive, and new in its nature, because your movement is a focus of socialist renewal.

Tradeunions, W. Jaruzelski stressed, should actively participate in socialist construction, expressing and implementing those workers ideas that have been put forward by the party and that should be implemented to a great extent through trade union activities. Creative and dynamic trade union activities, W. Jaruzelski said, should help enlist for the new trade union movement the support and respect of those distrustful people who regard this movement as a tactical formula concealing attempts to go back to bad practices.

Summing up this line of his speech, W. Jaruzelski said that strong trade unions, which are an important element of socialist democracy, are in the interests of socialism. This results from the very nature of socialism, because for one thing strong trade unions are very productive, even though they may make large demands. Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the OPZZ, summed up this issue when he said demands and postulates must go hand-in-hand with painstaking work to strengthen our economy and consolidate socialism in Poland.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that it is necessary to present to the people as clearly as possible the trade union initiatives, the undertakings sponsored by the OPZZ and whatever demonstrates that trade unions are active.

He then discussed a number of crucial demands made during the discussion, including modification of the trade union law. This issue, he said, should be tackled from the grassroots upward.

W. Jaruzelski also discussed the participation of young people in trade unionism and said it would be desirable to popularize trade union initiatives and the leading members of the trade union movement. He also spoke in the same spirit about harmonizing cooperation between trade union echelons and workers self-government bodies. In this connection he recalled his impressions of his visit to the harvester plant in Plock, where young people who are in charge of workers self-management bodies and of the trade union provide good examples of how problems important for the work force and the plant should be solved.

W. Jaruzelski then discussed various issues raised by members of the leadership of the OPZZ, including housing, all kinds of pensions, and family allowance. He explained the lines of action taken to gradually resolve these issues. He also stressed the need for greater militancy and resolution on the part of trade unions in questions pertaining to social labor inspections.

W. Jaruzelski expressed the view that it would be useful to raise the status and militancy of representatives of the OPZZ in the activities promoted by various social and consultative bodies and institutions, including the problem commissions of the PZPR Central Committee, the Sejm's Socioeconomic Council, the Commission for Economic Reform, and so on. It would be desirable, he said, for representatives of the trade union movement to participate even more in the PRON leading bodies and commisions. The creative participation of trade unionists in the work of the burgeoning worker-peasant inspectorates, of lay courts, and of lay assessors is most essential. The struggle against evil must be comprehensive. What we need today is unceasing public control over the appearance of various negative features, including those in the bodies of power. The party will resolutely support trade unions in uncovering and combatting such features.

W. Jaruzelski gave full support to the proposals that trade unions should be patrons of vocational education and said this issue should be viewed as part of the process by which the vocational skills of workers, technicians, and engineers can be promoted. Trade unions can and should achieve a great deal in propagating the socialist principle of education through work, in taking care of students' practical factory work, in solving the problem of educational grants, and in helping talented children of workers and peasants attend universities.

The opportunities for trade union initiative and enterprise, W. Jaruzelski continued, are also present in culture and sports, which are important areas of the working people's life. For example, it would be desirable for branch trade unions to resume and expand activities that promote sports and physical culture.

W. Jaruzelski said he is pleased with the fact that it is now much easier for the OPZZ to expand its cooperation with the trade union centers in the socialist countries. In this connection he encouraged all plants that cooperate directly with corresponding plants in the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR, and other socialst countries to make it more obvious that they have a strong trade union representation and to promote exchanges of practical knowledge for this reason.

Reviewing the main parts of his speech, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the groundwork is being laid to help the trade union movement achieve much more than hitherto and gain and consolidate genuine authority as well as the working people's respect by virtue of extensive activities and tangible progress, even in small matters. The crux of these activities is to ensure that anarchy, disintegration, and antisocialist and counterrevolutionary processes, which asserted themselves before December 1981, and the deformations and pollution of socialism that had prevailed before August 1980 never return. One of the great opportunities of socialism in Poland is trade unions that are "the same, but not quite the same" and whose activities are based on agreement and struggle, W. Jaruzesli said, and offering his best wishes to the leadership of the OPZZ.

JARUZELSKI, PRON LEADERS ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

LD050453 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has met representatives of the PRON National Council at Sejm headquqrters. They included Chairman Jan Dobraczynski, Deputy Chairman Jerzy Ozdowski, and Secretary General Jerzy Jaskiernia. The social and poliitcal situation of the statewas assessed, paying particular attention to moves to create a favorable atmosphere and widen the platform for national accord. The cautious attitude of society, which did not let itself be provoked by Father Jerzy Popieluszko's killing, was noted with satisfaction. It was also noted that everything that causes irritation and does not contribute to the implementation of accord must be eliminated from public life. Representatives of both sides stated that compliance with moral principles, democratization of public life, consolidation of the guarante of law and order, and social and economic equilibrium are firm aims of the movement.

The premier expressed appreciation of the activities that the PRON Council and bodies are undertaking. The national aid to schools campaign is a particularly important initiative. The premier emphasized that the government fully appreciates and will continue to carefully consider PRON proposals and conclusions based on public opinion, and to take appropriate measures. It was agreed to hold a joint session of the Government Presidium and the Presidium of the PRON National Council Executive Committee in the first quarter of 1985.

MINISTER ON ABOLITION OF RATIONING, PRICE RISES

LD042345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The Sejm commissions have begun detailed discussion of the draft budget law and of other legal acts of importance for the functioning of the economy next year. The issue of prices was dominant at a session of the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finance. The deputies were most interested in next year's price policy. The main idea behind it will continue to be the prevention of excessive price rises and inflation. The prospects for the abolition of rationing were also discussed. Price Affairs Minister Zdislaw Krasinski explained that this issue will be debated by the government in the immediate future. Minister Krasinski believes that the price rises next year in connection with the abolition of rationing should not be greater in all than the ones that have occurred during the 10 months of this year. At the same time, nevertheless, those for particular goods ought to be sufficiently high to prevent market shortages. This applies to animal fats in particular.

MARGUERITTE ON REACTION OF POPIELUSZKO AUTOPSY

PM041443 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Dec 84 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: A Time for Suspicion"]

[Text] Are the authorities, despite official assurances to the contrary, preparing to hush up the Popieluszko tragedy as they did the case of young Przemyk (who died after being taken to the police station)? Is Poland becoming a wild west of political score-settling? These are the two questions which the vast majority of Poles are now asking after the publication of the results of the autopsy on Father Jerzy and after the very suspect car accident which killed two security officers carrying out the Popieluszko inquiry.

It took 5 weeks for the autopsy results to be published, breaking a kind of world record for slowness in this sphere. This is scarcely surprising since all the indications are that the communique was written much more by propaganda experts than by the forensic surgeon.

All the Poles I have met reacted very badly to this document, which to them seems to be intended to give the murderers broad extenuating circumstances: The priest was beaten in the face with fists or a club wrapped in cloth, but that produced loss of consciousness, not death.

Death was apparently due to suffocation caused by the gag and cords which bound the Solidarity martyr, and "there is no proof" that the priest was still alive when the kidnappers threw him into the Vistula, (This contradicts the initial examinations which had revealed the presence of water in the lungs, showing that the priest was in fact still breathing in the water). It is stated that no bone was broken, and there is no explanation of the state of his hands, with the fingers grotesquely torn apart, as shown by the photographs published.

All this prompted a Polish friend to say: "You see, they are not yet saying that Father Popieluszko committed suicide, but they are not far from it, and may eventually say it." A young engineer went further: "Stop wondering which government faction was responsible and for what political objectives! The only thing which interests us is that our priest was murdered by communists, whoever they are; nothing else matters!"

Like the Kennedy Affair

The reports published in Solidarity's latest clandestine bulletin are not likely to improve the climate. In fact, according to Solidarity, two priests have been attacked, tortured, and threatened with death in the past 2 months, near Lublin in southeast Poland; and a Solidarity member has apparently been tortured to death. One of the tortured priests has confirmed his 19 November ordeal.

Another Lublin priest seems to have been tortured in the same way (with the points of bayonets), and an attempt was made to burn him alive. Also according to Solidarity, Stanislaw Chac, chairman of the trade union until it was banned, was tortured to death in Lublin on 17 October, before dying of his injuries in that city's hospital on 22 October.

At the same time, the public has been struck by the announcement of the death of two police officers in charge of the Popieluszko inquiry -- Section Chief Colonel Trafalski, and Senior Inspector Major Piatek. Their car was hit head-on on the freeway between Radom and Warsaw by a truck coming in the opposite direction, in fine, dry weather. The completely crushed remains of the vehicle, shown on television, show how violent the impact was.

Of course, rightly or wrongly, you will never make a single Pole believe it was an accident. In everybody's view the Popieluszko tragedy is beginning to resemble not just the attack on the holy father, but also President Kennedy's assassination.

Indeed, people are wondering whether this is a warning to the government by the groups behind the abduction who think that the authorities have already gone too far in lifting the veil of secrecy.

PZPR'S MICHALEK HAILS 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF ZSL

AU291247 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 84 p 2

[Speech by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at the 24 November Lublin function to mark the 35th anniversary of the ZSL]

[Excerpts] Permanent ties of alliance and cooperation link the PZPR and the ZSL. These ties are permanent because they are deeply rooted in the worker-peasant alliance, which is the unshakable foundation of socialist People's Poland. The ZSL is celebrating its jubilee aware that its position in the country's political and socioeconomic life is gaining in significance, which is a result of the great and responsible role played by the ZSL in our political system, in government in devising socioeconomic solutions, and in implementing the goals of the socialist state. This is also a result of the new, partnerlike principles of the cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD, and of the new interparty relations of trust and shared responsibility for the development of our socialist fatherland. All this is a political expression of the worker-peasant alliance.

We do not make any secret of our difficulties and failures, but the thing we should bear in mind is that it was not these difficulties and failures that fashioned the image of our towns and villages. The multiple increases in our industrial production, the doubling of our farm production, the creation of millions and millions of new jobs, and the influx of young rural people to urban areas illustrate our achievements. The redevelopment of rural housing, over 800,000 tractors, and tens of thousands of combines in our farming, as well as the new working, living, and cultural conditions of the rural population also speak for themselves.

The implementation of the resolutions of the 11th plenum held jointly by the PZPR and the ZSL, and the program for developing agriculture and food production is not all smooth sailing. Nevertheless we have already achieved some results. The crops yields were good this year, and the production of animals is slowly showing upward trends. To maintain these trends we must effectively exploit this year's harvest.

Our primary task is to speed up the development of the food industry, which should help stimulate intensive farm production. In line with the 11th plenum resolutions, we continue to increase the volume of farm investments, especially those concerning land improvements and water supplies for the rural areas because acute water shortages are becoming an urgent production and social problem.

The national economy is beginning to stimulate the development of farm and food production, and our industries continue to increase their output in order to meet the rural areas' needs in production means and consumer goods. We continue to exploit biological progress in our farm production and to use science in farming practice.

The government's unceasing concern for the profitability of farm production and for ensuring that farmers obtain increasingly larger yields from every hectare of land and from every farm animal is the basis for increases in farm incomes. Thanks to this, present rural areas are different from the old ones; they are more affluent and prosperous. Today, on your jubilee, we can boldly say that the liquidation of the rural areas's agelong backwardness is a historical fact.

Together with the ZSL, the PZPR seeks in its ideoeducational activities to strengthen and promote socialist awareness on the basis of the values created by the radical stream of the peasant movement and by the ideological achievements of Marxism-Leninism. Together we continue to consolidate the principles of socialist patriotism expressed in creative and reliable work, in the struggle against all kinds of obscurantism and backwardness, and in fostering sensitivity to wrongs, nepotism, favoritism, red tape, and callousness.

The speed of further transformations in rural areas and their prosperity and culture depend on the militancy of all of us and of the entire community. The last 35 years of ZSL activities amount to an important, rich, and very significant period of People's Poland.

COUNCIL 'ALARMED' OVER CLERGYMAN'S 'REGRESSION'

LD032244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] In its letter to the American Council of Churches, the Polish Ecumenical Council expressed deep alarm in connection with repression against the Reverend D. Douglas Roth and sanctions against the protesting American workers. Rev D. Douglas Roth, from the Lutheran parish of Clairton Pennsylvania, was arrested during a church mass and subsequently imprisoned. He was carrying out a humanitarian campaign in defense of the fired steelworkers from the U.S. Steel Corporation.

MAN ARRESTED; EQUIPMENT SEIZED IN POZNAN

LD032336 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] During the last days of November of this year, security services of the Poznan Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs uncovered and seized an illegal transmitter used for broadcasting programs of the so-called Radio Solidarity of the Wielkopolska region.

Pawel N., an inhabitant of Poznan, engineer by profession, and employed as a driver for the Petroleum Products Board, has been detained. After his detention, a radio transmitter especially adapted to break into the audio of Poznan television, a radio with a cassette tape recorder, and tapes of a recorded program calling for social disturbances were seized. A prosecutor has put the perpetrator under temporary arrest. The investigation is being carried out by the investigation department of the security service of the voivodship office of internal affairs under the supervision of the voivodship prosecutor's office.

At the same time, the prosecution bodies are conveying thanks to the public for assistance in exposing and detaining the perpetrator.

PZPR COLLEGE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INTELLIGENTSIA

LD040940 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The place and role of the intelligentsia in the construction of socialism in Poland was the subject of a session of the PZPR College Committee at Wroclaw Technical University, which took place on Saturday. Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, taking the floor during the debates, stated inter alia that there is a need to select new personnel and the studies curriculum in such a way as to ensure the education of the young intelligentsia in the spirit of socialism.

SEJM'S GERTYCH VISITS VIETNAM, KAMPUCHEA

For Hanoi VNA coverage of the visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by a delegation led by Sejm Vice Marshal Zbigniew Gertych, see the Vietnam section of the 27 and 30 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

For Phnom Penh press agency and radio coverage of the visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea by a delegation led by Sejm Vice Marshal Dr Zbigniew Gertych, including talks with PRK National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim and a communique issued at the conclusion of the visit, see the 29 and 30 November and the 3 and 5 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

VICE PRESIDENT STEFAN VOITEC DIES 4 DECEMBER

AU041955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 4 Dec 84

["Death of Stefan Voitec -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/12/1984 -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania announce with deep sorrow that Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, vice-president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, veteran of the revolutionary socialist and working-class movement of Romania, faithful son of the Communist Party and of the Romanian people, dedicated campaigner for the cause of socialism, for the strengthening and thriving of the homeland, died on December 4, 1984 after a long illness. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 2003 GMT on 4 December gives the cause of death as "malignant colon stenosis, for which he was operated on twice. For all the complex medical treatment, the illness worsened, continuing with coronary defects and terminal lung dissemination."]

Funeral Commission Named

AU042041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/12/1984 -- Related to the death of Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, old champion of the socialist and revolutionary worker movement in Romania, the CC of the RCP, the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers appointed a party and state commission consisting of Manea Manescu, Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Pana, Nicolae Constantin, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea and Ion Ursu to organize the funeral.

The lifeless body of Stefan Voitec will be buried at the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and homeland, for socialism.

On behalf of the commission organizing the funeral:

The commission organizing the funeral of Stefan Voitec announces:

The coffin carrying the lifeless body of Stefan Voitec will be placed in the hall of the Palace of the Grand National Assembly.

In order to make their farewell, the working people will have access on December six between 1500 and 1800 hours and on December seven, between 0900 and 1045.

The mourning meeting will be held at 1100 hours, on December 7 at the Palace of the Grand National Assembly.

Obituary Released

AU042051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/12/1984 -- Stefan Voitec's obituary has been released in Bucharest on December 4. The obituary reads:

Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, vice-president of the State Council, died in Bucharest on December 4 after long and severe illness. A prominent activist of the RCP and Romanian socialist state, Stefan Voitec dedicated a lifetime to steadily serving the noble cause of the Romanian People's freedom and independence, of building the new system in the homeland.

Stefan Voitec was born on June 19, 1900 at Corabia, Olt County, to an intellectual family. He went to the university and the polytechnic School in Bucharest, then he had a teacher's job. Between 1925 and 1927 he was an editor of the SOCIALISMUL newspaper.

As a youth, he became a member of the Social-Democratic Party [SDP], joined the campaigners for socialism and participated, along with the country's advanced forces, in the big battles of the working class, of the broad mass of people against exploitation and social oppression. Stefan Voitec was among the socialists who actively campaigned, as early as the underground period,in the hard years of war, for the unity of working class, of the democratic forces, for close collaboration between communists and socialists.

Between 1925 and 1948 he had leading offices with the Social-Democratic Party: a member and secretary of the Committee of the Bucharest SDP organization, general secretary of the Social-Democratic Party.

Stefan Voitec had an important role in the foundation in April 194 of the United Workers' Front, based on which the people's forces unfolded the struggle against fascism and war and which was a decisive factor of the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944.

As general secretary of the Social-Democratic Party, Stefan Voitec steadily campaigned for the organizational and political unification of the working class' party, [as published] which was accomplished in February 1948. After the unification, he was entrusted highly responsible offices on the party and state leadership which he filled with dedication and high sense of responsibility.

Since 1948 Stefan Voitec was permanently on the party leadership, campaigning for the continuous consolidation of the party's unity and cohesion, for the affirmation and increase of its leading role in the socialist society.

By his activity on a state line -- as a minister of national education, minister of trade, minister of consumer goods, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and vice-president of the State Council, Stefan Voitec made an important contribution to the translation into life of the RCP and Romanian state's home and foreign policy of socio-economic development of the country and the steady increase of the whole people's living standard, of strengthening the national independence and sovereignty. Together with the whole party and people, Stefan Voitec steadily campaigned for the implementation of the party policy of peace, security and disarmament, of friendship, understanding and collaboration with all peoples of the world.

A deputy in the first democratic parliament of Romania in November 1946, he was subsequently elected in all the legislatures of the Grand National Assembly. He was also member of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

For his merits, for the self-denial and abnegation with which he served the interests of the people and of the homeland, of the cause of socialist construction in Romania, Stefan Voitec was held in high esteem and consideration by the entire party and people and was awarded the highest titles, orders and medals of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Stefan Voitec's death is a great loss for the Romanian Communist Party and socialist state, for the whole Romanian people, as he was a faithful son of the party, a dedicated campaigner for the ideals of socialism and communism, for the thriving of the Romanian homeland and socialist nation, for friendship and cooperation with all the peoples of the world.

His memory will always endure in the hearts of Communists, of all working people in our homeland.

The obituary is signed by the RCP Central Committee, the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ASSASSIN OF JORDANIAN DIPLOMAT IDENTIFIED

AU041826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/12/1984 -- On December 4, around 8.10 hrs, 'Azmi al-Mufti, counsellor of the Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Bucharest, was pistol shot dead near hotel "Bucuresti" where he had lived temporarily together with his family. The Jordanian diplomat was assaulted in the parking site near the hotel, where his car was stationed.

The killer was identified and apprehended right away. He is Ahmed Moh'd Ali Hersh [as received], 27, born in Salfit-Nablus, and has a Jordanian passport issued by the Bucharest Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. He is in Romania as a student of the Bucharest Institute of Constructions and is known among the Arab students as a disbalanced person.

The murderer is under arrest. The Romanian authorities continue the investigation.

AFP: BLACK SEPTEMBER CLAIMS ENVOY ASSASSINATION

NC041909 Paris AFP in English 1850 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Vienna, Dec. 4 (AFP) -- A Jordanian diplomat in Romania was shot dead today in Bucharest by a Palestinian student, the Romanian news agency reported. The Palestinian Black September organization claimed responsibility in a telephone call to Paris that denounced King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat.

In a call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Paris, an anonymous man who claimed to be calling from Rome said Black September had killed the diplomat. The caller announced the resumption of the "revolutionary activities of Black September" and threatened "all those who try to harm the sacred cause of our people and who believe that their treason will go unpunished." His statement accused the "royalist Amman regime, which was not satisfied with butchery and crimes against our people and their cause, of plotting with the traitor 'Arafat against the Palestinian people".

SUKRIJA CHAIRS LCY CC PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD050732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Ali Sukrija. The realization of the 14th LCY Central Committee session resolutions on 1984 economic policy and the formulation of economic and development policy for 1985 were discussed. The Presidium was also briefed on negotiations between the Federal Executive Council and the IMF and other foreign financial institutions.

The Presidium considers that activity by the LC and other social subjects to implement the resolutions of the 14th LCY Central Committee session needs to be intensified even more in associated labor and society as a whole. The Presidium emphasizes that assemblies and their bodies of the republics, provinces, and federation need to make maximum efforts to ensure that the country's development and economic policy and conditions of economic activity for 1985 are adopted before the end of 1984, in line with the conclusions of the 14th LCY Central Committee session and the stabilization program. It is also essential to ensure the organization and mobilization of all social factors in order to carry this out.

The Presidium received information submitted by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on LCY participation in the Romanian Communist Party Congress.

RIBICIC REFLECTS ON LCY PLENUM QUARREL

AU291918 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 145, 27 Nov 84 pp 11-14, 48

[Report on interview given by Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Stane Stanic "recently"; place not given]

[Excerpt] [Ribicic] Now, for instance, there is still some fear, which until the 14th session of the LCY Central Committee [on 16 October 1984] was probably even justified, that opening the question of Constitution reform could be a step backward even in those basic starting points of the constitutional system that are the foundations, which as the first country of self-managing socialism in the world, we must preserve....

[Stanic] Why should this fear be less justified after the 14th session?

[Ribicic] Up to that time, as Draza Markovic said on that occasion, we were beating about the bush in regard to the question of the political system. Before then the several communities dug themselves in behind the bastions of an artifically created dilemma of the defenders and the reforms of the Constitution.

[Stanic] And then?

[Ribicic] And then, as if Andrej Marinc had fired off a rocket against hail, rain fell, a short but very fierce and constructive discussion followed, and a boil which had long pressed on the party body burst. I think that since then we have had a clearer position on, and approach to, the political system. The attacks on the political system as the alleged main culprit have not stopped, but matters are much clearer now in the LCY leadership.

[Stanic] We will not deny it: That part of the debate was a shock even for us media professionals who should not be surprised by anything.

[Ribicic] The Central Committee has received many letters and reproaches as to how we can allow ourselves such a luxury, how we can allow ourselves different opinions, and, particularly, why we discuss them without inhibition before the eyes of the whole world, instead of appearing united, presenting united stands, and so forth....

[Stanic] Similar reproaches could be heard even earlier in connection with the speeches by individual LCY Presidium members, for instance.

[Ribicic] You probably have in mind my speeches and some others. It was said that an individual member of the Central Committee cannot have his own opinion and a personal stand on a certain problem. It was discussed whether a Central Committee member can only interpret the policy within the framework of the statements and positions that have been published or that have been communicated to the members, or if he can also speak about problems that are expressed at sessions when certain problems are examined internally. I think that the 13th session [on 13 June 1984] put on the agenda the method of leadership, the modernization of our workers' vanguard in the light of the results of the 30 years of our original self-managing democracy which, however, demands certain changes in the manner of work of the LC and its leadership. If this leadership were to not modernize itself, if it were not up to all these things, if it were not capable of giving the tone, such "democratic" games could become very dangerous and could turn into their opposite.

ANDRIC COMMENTS ON 13TH LCY CC CONCLUSIONS

AU290924 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24-25 Nov 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Mato Andric, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, participated in the Sarajevo TV program "Dialogues" on 20 November and on that occasion answered several questions posed by Communists from the Sarajevo Famos Factory.

Asked at the beginning to present his basic impression of the debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and to comment on how much criticism and self-criticism it contained in assessing practice from basic organizations to the LCY Central Committee, Mato Andric said the following:

"The debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee was primarily characterized by openness. The very fact that the Central Committee decided to open a public debate speaks of its readiness to critically and self-critically perceive the situation in society and the methods of activity of the LC in implementing its leading role."

The next question pertained to ideological and action unity in the LC, that is, whether there is a crisis of unity:

"What I would like to say," Andric stated, "is that if the ideological and action unity had not been satisfactory so far, the draft conclusions of the 13th session and this entire debate we have been holding probably would not have existed.

"I think," Andric went on, "that on several questions we have achieved a high degree of unity in the LCY. This primarily pertains to the unity of the country and the concept that there are no parts without the whole, and that one should equally strengthen the parts, that is, republics and provinces, and Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations and nationalities."

"The question of implemeting what has been adopted is where we fail to have sufficient unity, or where unity is not sufficiently realized. There are many defects there, about which we talked openly in these debates and we were unanimous in the demand that this should be more quickly overcome. We still fail to sufficiently agree about some important issues for implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. There are several 'sensitive' issues in cases where there are different interests and the agreement on them should be faster. We are insufficiently unanimous and, I would say, insufficiently prepared and prompt in assessing some negative ideological trends and currents in society and we are insufficiently unified in reacting to these.

"I think that the question of unity is justifiably posed, because working people are convinced that only a united LC can realize the full unity of the workers class, peoples, and nationalities of Yugoslavia and that this unity taught by history, was the main guarantee of all our victories so far, of our overcoming all the difficulties we faced. The people get upset to a certain extent when they feel that responsible Communists from the leadership have different approaches to some issues."

"The basic question now is how fast we are going to develop self-managing relations, meaning integral self-management, from the basic organization of associated labor to the federation. There is a significant question being emphasized in this respect. This question has been pointed to for a long time, but little has been really done. This is our determination about and our struggle against statist phenomena. There was much bickering regarding where the sources of statism are, and which statism is most dangerous. These were fruitless discussions. There are statisms everywhere and this is dangerous everywhere. We are, of course, going to discuss primarily republican statism, and these statist phenomena which occur in communes, and on this plane we shall probably have a close look at and cut short the possibilities of various, agreed or otherwise, dippings into the incomes of the associated labor.

"The next question that new has a large political dimension is the question of further political system development. Through the Constitution we have established a political mechanism that is truly complex, but which corresponds to the self-managing nature of our society. The critical reexamination of the functioning of the political system has now reached its conclusive phase and it is not advisable to give assessments and orientations before these numerous analyses are concluded, but I would, nevertheless, say something about that.

"We decided at the congress that the election system should be perfected. It is a part of the political system. Second, a subjective factor in delegate assemblies failed to be sufficiently expressed -- these sociopolitical communities of ours -- and its role has not been elaborated, we have remained at the views established by Kardelj in the orientations of the development of the socialist self-management democracy system, and the elaboration of the role and place of the subjective factor should be continued.

"What should be said, and I think that I share the opinion of all working people, is that sociopolitical communities, republics, and the federation are both state and self-managing communities. I think one can say that it is their state character that has not been manifested itself more, and that the self-management components have not been elaborated enough, and that now during the approach to, during the further perfectioning of the political system, one should enhance exactly these components. Therefore, without touching on the competence of individual sociopolitical communities established by the Constitution, one should strengthen them as self-managing communities."

SERBIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION DEBATES UNITY

AU302159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- After a 9-month break the Commission for Constitutional Questions of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia today discussed the implementation of togetherness and the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Servia in implementing Serbia's functions. The papers for the discussion are an analytical report, supplemented after the January discussion, and draft conclusions.

Opening the discussion Slobodan Gligorijevic, president of the Constitutional Commission and president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, pointed out the significance of this analytical report which for the first time since the adoption of the new constitutions in 1974 in a comprehensive way presents the state of relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and stressed that this should have been done much earlier.

He drew attention to the evident fact that even after 10 years, the Republic has not yet adopted certain laws that are of great importance for the building of an integral sociopolitical and economic system in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Such a situation necessarily had, and has, numerous negative consequences in socioeconomic and political life, as well as in the development and functioning of the Republic as a whole.

Dr Radislav Ratkovic, on behalf of the drafting group, spoke concisely about the differences that are at stake, stressing that a considerable number of very important questions remained open. Ratkovic reported in detail on these differences. They concern the past, current, and future practices in the implementation of Article 300 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as regards the interpretation of some of its parts, and the procedure in the republican organs in drafting and adopting laws on the basis of this article. They also concern the present and future practive in adopting "agreed" laws according to Article 301 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the nature of agreements which are reached during the procedure of adopting the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the law on the obligation, possibility, and need to adopt a zoning plan for the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the common elements of zonal planning in the Republic and legal regulation of these matters, the collection and processing of statistical data of importance for the Republic, the nature and powers of the executive council, and some questions in the field of the judiciary and the powers of the Republican public prosecutor.

Bogdan Trifunovic spoke about the tasks in creating political prerequisites in building unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the tasks facing the Serbia LC contained in the draft conclusions for the forthcoming session of the Central Committee that it will struggle to suppress resistance to the strengthening of unity in the Socialist Republic of Serbia on constitutional foundations, and to eliminate the causes of these disintegration tendencies which one talks about.

Azem Bljuta did not agree with the statement in the analysis report that the common functions of the Republic defined by the Constitution are being implemented incompletely. He also stressed that the questions of togetherness and unity, and the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, began to be posed particularly after the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo.

In some discussions in the Republic they were broached in a way and to an extent, which did not fit the actual relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. There has been some advocacy and striving to initiate, directly or indirectly, changes in some constitutional provisions.

In the period of 10 years since the adoption of the new constitutions, the provinces have enhanced their position as a constitutional element (?of the federation and) have become equal to the republics, Ljubisav Markovic believes. The overall federal legislation has also contributed to this, and therefore he thinks that this fact should not be kept hidden from the delegates of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. A revision of all of the federal laws should be requested, for they brought Serbia to a position of a tripartite state.

After a very exhaustive discussion in which polemical tones were not absent and there were requests for dissocation from some speeches (Rudi Sova believed that the commission should dissociate itself from Ljibisav Markovic's speech), it was decided that the analytical report be submitted to the delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE DEMANDS CRITICIZED

AU041119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Nov Sad, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Commission for Constitutional Questions of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Provonce of Vojvodina was briefed today on the course of debate at the session of the Constitutional Commission of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia held on 1 November, and attached special attention to uncoordinated questions on the implementation of the Constitution and togetherness in the Socialist Republic.

Todor Gajinov, first participant in today's debate, pointed out that since the Constitution was adopted, out of the 40 constitutional bases envisaged for regulating in a unified manner the relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia 34 have been implemented, and 42 laws have been adopted on the basis of Article 300 of the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. These facts, Gajinov emphasized, refute the discussions and assessments -- not founded on argument -- about the volume and scope of unified republican regulations as an argument for changing the Constutition. Gajinov also remarked that for a long time after the 1979 Constitution was adopted it was not considered controversial that, outside of Article 300 of the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, there were no grounds for regulating relations in a unified manner for the entire republic. Only after implementing the Constitution for 5 years did ideas appear which ignore these basic principles and come up with constitutional bases for a unified regulation even outside of Article 300. The variety of such ideas and iterpretations of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia is now even being extended to absurdity. According to Todor Gaojinov's opinion, the only possible exception for regulating in a unified manner relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia outside of Article 300 is the legislative authority of the republic to regulate the protection of the coat of arms of the Socialist Republic in a unified manner for the whole republic and to define the anthem of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a symbol of the republic.

After recalling that all laws regulating relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia in a unified manner have been adopted in that republic's assembly, Gajinov said that demands for broader unified regulations and the criticism of present laws present a special kind of constitutional discrimination of efforts made so far and a degradation of provincial legislature. There is even criticism of federal legislature manifesting full equality of republics and provinces.

The SFRY Constitution, Todor Gajinov pointed out, has established differences between republics and provinces and these differences have also been respected in all federal laws regulating individual questions and relations. These differences cannot be expanded beyond the individually established differences by the SFRY Constitution, because one would then go beyond the limits of the Constitution and it would result in considerable disruptions of relations in the Yugoslav federation.

Dr Marijana Pavijancic noted that the Constitution is not only a legislative act with a basic function to prescribe, express, and regulate the organization and functioning of the state power, but also an act which regulates and expresses the completeness of social relations of socialist self-management, which is the development, basis, and limit of the state power. Abandoning such a theoretical approach means returning to bourgeois concepts in which equality in relations among peoples and nationalities is mediated by the state. It is significant that one recognizes today these deposits of bourgeois consciousness which, objectively considered, assigns the considerations of our social practice in this field more or less to the categories of the sovereignty of the state, subordinating the sovereignty of the workers class and working people to the state.

Milivoj Vujadinovic pointed to the fact that state organs and cooperation among them are not and cannot be the measure of unity and of the implementation of common interest. By posing the question about whose interests the Socialist Republic of Serbia represents in the federation, one actually wants the change of the SFRY Constitution. Also unfounded are remarks on the three legislative systems, mutually uncoordinated, allegedly existing in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. According to Vujadinovic, a legislative system has to originate from the sociopolitical system and the basis of the political system, and that is the SFRY Constitution. This means that the unity of the legislative system cannot be built by state measures nor measured by the quantity of these measures. If there is anything that should be changed in the Constitution, it cannot be done through suggestions from aside, ignoring the clear political platform about the directions of development of the system and the society on the whole. This is what we have done so far and must do in future as well, Vujadinovic said.

"The interpretations of the sovereignty of the republic which do not have foundation in the Constitution and the political system of socialist self-management are unacceptable," Dr Svetislav Radovanovic said. In his speech, he polemicised with some stands about republican "tripartite state" and the "partnership" of the autonomous provinces that were heard at the session of the Assembly Commission of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Radovanovic first recalled that, according to the SFRY Constitution, power belongs to the workers class united with all the working people of the town and country and added that, in its essence, sovereignty is the inalienable power of the workers class and all working people, which means that in a workers class sense it is people's sovereignty. Hence, the sovereignty is manifested through the institutions of the constitutional and political system in real social relations -- economic, political, social -- as the implementation of the sovereignty rights of working people and citizens, people and nationalities. The principles of the SFRY Constitution are very clear about this. If one bears all this in mind, there is no room for such dilemmas about sovereignty in the republic.

Dr Milan Mali pointed to the danger from and groundlessness of demands for changing the Constitution. According to him one should clearly differentiate questions about the demands for perfecting the political system from demands for changing the Constitution. Dr Mali pointed to the fact that unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Servia has a state dimension, but also a self-managing one and that both the republic and the autonomous provinces participate in the federation on the basis of the principle of independence.

More on Criticisms

AU041121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the end of the expanded session of the Commission for Constitutional Questions of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Rudi Sova, president of the commission, said that the debate has shown that the contentions are arbitrary and lacking any foundation that there is in Serbia a current process aimed at the unconstitutional shaping of the republic into a kind of a tripartite state in which the autonomous provinces demand to be rounded off as complete federal units, and, in the process, the remaining part of the republic remains constitutionally and legislatively completely undefined.

The position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the political system of Yugoslavia, Sova pointed out, has been clearly determined in the Constitutions of Yugoslavia and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the same as the position of the autonomous provinces that are its constituent parts and at the same time form a constituent element of the federation. According to the provisions of the constitutions in force, primarily of the republican one, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, President Sova stated precisely, is neither legislatively nor politically -- and therefore, in practice -- any kind of a tripartite state community. It is a socialist democratic state based on the power of the self-management of the workers class and all working people, the same as any other republic in our country with the difference that within Serbia there are also two autonomous provinces and that working people and citizens, peoples and nationalities of Serbia, realize their sovereign rights in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the socialist autonomous provinces in accord with their constitutional rights.

"We have always proceeded from the fact that the Socialist Republic of Serbia is a common state -- by which we do not mean only that it represents state symbols -- but also the completeness of state and social forms of coordination, agreement, and cooperation," Rudi Sova said. This means that it is unacceptable to reduce things down to the volume of traditional power and the reign of republican and provincial administration. What results from all this, according to Sova, is a permanent obligation of us in the autonomy [passage as received], an obligation for the development of the republic, for its unity and stability, but also an obligation for the development of the province. In all this, he thinks, it is natural that one cannot accept the view that the constitutional basis for expressing the republic as a whole can be sought in the provisions of Articles 297 and 299 of the Constitution.

Proceeding from the clear constitutional provision on the implementation of sovereign rights in the autonomous provinces, as well as in the republic, the functions of political power and social self-management are being realized. Differences in legislative and self-managing regulation of social relations are an inevitable consequence of the different socioeconomic, social, cultural, and historical conditions of individual communities. These are not "differences for differences' sake" -- in order toconfirm a certain sovereignty of the province. The reality of life dictates objectively different interests and needs of working people and citizens to the extent that these interests and needs are different.

The fact is, Rudi Sova pointed out, that certain spheres are not sufficiently coordinated and that it is in the interest of working people in the whole Socialist Republic of Serbia and beyond, in all of Yugoslavia, that these relations be more and better coordinated with a view to more efficaciously realizing the rights of working people and citizens. However, there are means and ways -- envisaged by the Constitution -- for self-management to associate and agree with mutual respect for the constitutional position, rights and obligations of all factors, including the autonomous provinces and the republic.

CARTOON COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SYSTEM DISCUSSIONS

AU291035 [Editorial Report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 28, 29 and 30 November and 1 December on page 1 of its festive issue for Republic Day carries a cartoon by Oto Reisinger which refers to current discussions of shortcomings in the political system. The cartoon depicts a truck labeled SFRY stopped in a road, with rocks and stones blocking its path. Six men in jackets and ties clamber over the cab and peer under the hood at the motor, arguing fiercely. The motor is labeled "29 November 1943," which is the date of the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, taken as the founding day of federal Yugoslavia.

Two workmen in overalls are busy at work removing the rocks blocking the truck, and one of them says: "The motor is alright. You should turn your attention to removing the debris."

SUKRIJA CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU021535 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu: On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf, I want to convey most cordial congratulations on your reelection as RCP secretary general. I wish you much good health and new successes in fulfilling your highly responsible activity aimed at the well-being of the friendly Romanian people.

I want to take this opportunity to express satisfaction with the constant development of relations between our two neighboring and socialist countries, and the conviction that they will expand constantly in the interest of our peoples and countries, of peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

USSR WARSHIPS IN DUBROVNIK ON FRIENDLY VISIT

LD041314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Dubrovnik, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- A squadron of warships of the USSR Navy has sailed in for a several-day unofficial and friendly visit to the port of Dubrovnik. During their stay the ships' crews will visit and become acquainted with the cultural and historic sights of Dubrovnik.